



FIRST THINGS FIRST

*Ready for School. Set for Life.*

# NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT 2010



NORTH PIMA

Regional Partnership Council



## Regional Partnership Council

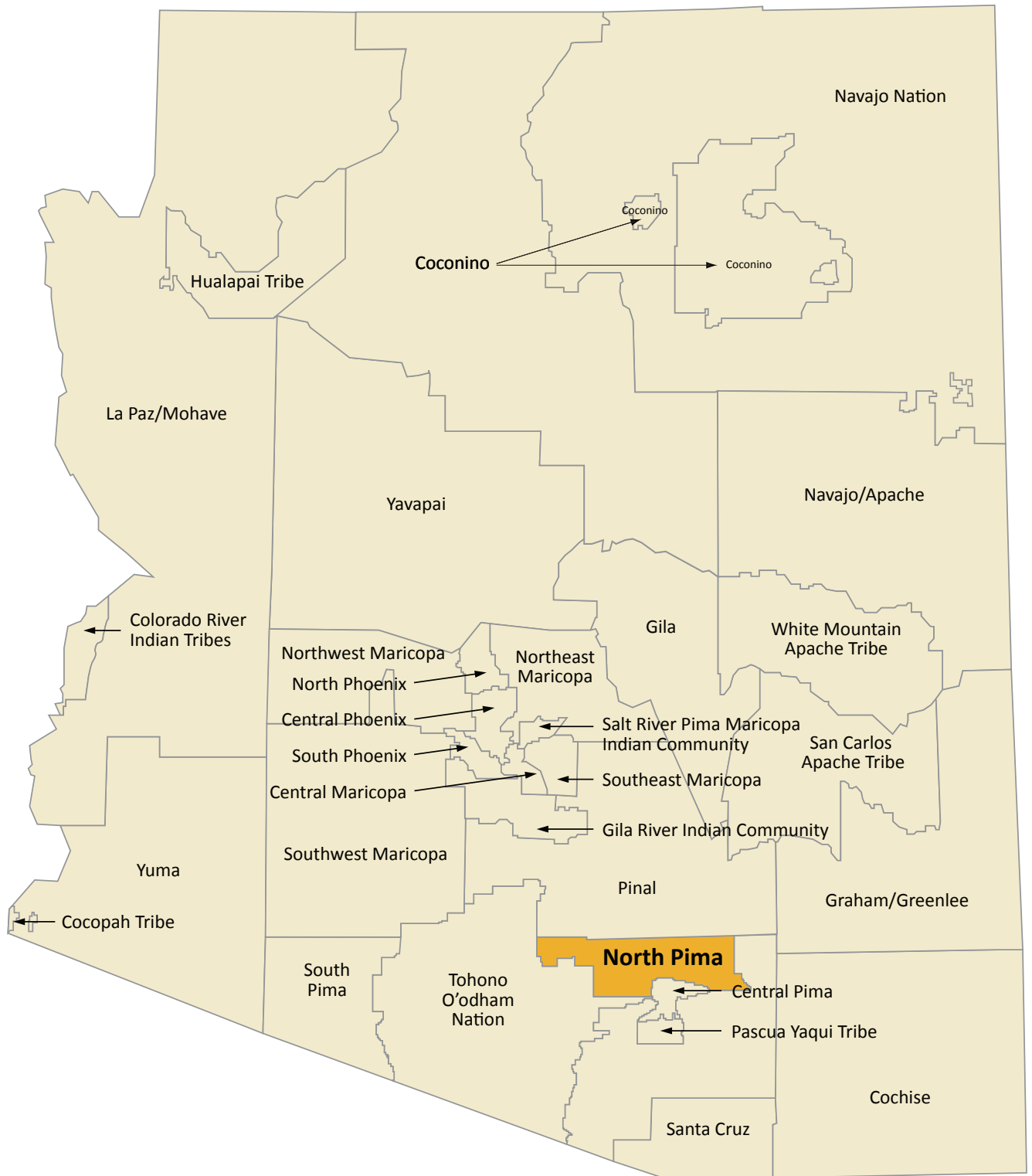
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# Message from the Chair

August 20, 2010

The past two years have been rewarding for the First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council as we have begun to work towards our mission of building better futures for young children and their families. The Regional Council and our community partners have touched the lives of many young children and their families through enhanced family support programs, professional development opportunities for early childhood educators and health professionals, and increased coordination of programs that exist within the region.

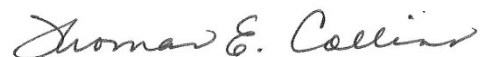
The First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council is committed to the vision that all children in Arizona will be healthy and ready for school by the time they enter kindergarten. To that end, the Regional Council will continue to support programs that provide opportunities for high quality early care and education experiences, family education, access to appropriate medical and dental services, and increased public awareness about the importance of early childhood.

Our strategic direction has been guided by the Needs and Assets reports, specifically created for the North Pima Region in 2008 and the new 2010 assessment. The Needs and Assets reports are vital to our continued work in building an integrated early childhood system for our young children and our overall future. The North Pima Regional Council would like to thank our Needs and Assets vendor, Donelson Consulting, for their knowledge, expertise, and analysis of the North Pima region. The new report will help guide our decisions as we move forward for young children and their families within the North Pima region.

Going forward, the First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council is committed to meeting the needs of young children by providing essential services and advocating for social change.

Thanks to our dedicated volunteers, community partners, and staff, First Things First is making a tangible difference in the lives of our youngest citizens in the region and throughout the entire state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thomas E. Collins". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'T' and 'C'.

Thomas Collins, Chair

North Pima Regional Partnership Council

# Introductory Summary and Acknowledgments

The way in which children develop from infancy to well functioning members of society will always be a critical subject matter. Understanding the processes of early childhood development is crucial to our ability to foster each child's optimal development and thus, in turn, is fundamental to all aspects of wellbeing of our communities, society and the state of Arizona.

This Needs and Assets Report for the North Pima geographic region provides a clear statistical analysis and helps us in understanding the needs, gaps and assets for young children and points to ways in which children and families can be supported. The needs young children and families face in the North Pima Region include improved access to:

- High quality early care and education programs;
- Comprehensive family education and support services;
- Comprehensive services that support young children's healthy development; and
- Professional development for education and health professionals who work with young children.

The First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council recognizes the importance of investing in young children and empowering parents, grandparents, and caregivers to advocate for services and programs within the region. In order to address the need areas listed above, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council has invested in programs that support:

- Increased availability of and access to high quality early care and education programs;
- A variety of comprehensive and culturally responsive home and community-based services for families with young children;
- Increased access to high quality early childhood professional development; and
- Increased availability of information and support related to critical health needs of children birth through age five.

This report provides basic data points that will aid the Regional Council's understanding of the current needs and resources within the North Pima region. Subsequently, the Regional Council will be able to make informed decisions related to its strategic direction and use of its funding allocation locally, while simultaneously building a comprehensive statewide early childhood system.

## **Acknowledgments:**

In addition to Donelson Consulting, Inc., the First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council owes special gratitude to the agencies and key stakeholders who participated in numerous work sessions and community forums throughout the past two years. The successes thus far have been due, in large measure, to the contributions of numerous individuals who have provided their time, skill, support, knowledge, and expertise on behalf of children and families.

To the current and past members of the North Pima Regional Partnership Council - your dedication, commitment and passion have guided the work of making a difference in the lives of young children and families within the region. Our continued work will only aid in the direction of building a true comprehensive early childhood system for the betterment of young children within the region and the entire state.



We would also like to acknowledge the Arizona Department of Economic Security and Arizona Child Care Resource and Referral; the Arizona Department of Health Services and the Arizona State Immunization Information System; the Arizona Department of Education and School Districts across the State of Arizona, the Arizona Head Start Association, the Office of Head Start, and Head Start and Early Head Start Programs across the State of Arizona; and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System for their contribution of data for this report.

Finally, the Regional Council specifically acknowledges parents and caregivers, local service providers, members of the public who have attended Regional Council meetings and voiced their opinions, and all of the organizations that are working to transform the vision of the Regional Council into concrete programs and services for the children and families in the North Pima region.



# Executive Summary

## Approach to the 2010 Report

The 2010 Needs and Assets Report for the North Pima Region describes the demographic, economic and social characteristics of the region. Data are summarized from the 2000 Census, the American Community Survey 2006-08, and various state agencies. The 2010 Census data are not available for inclusion. A resource guide of zip code maps and fact boxes is provided at the end of the report that contains the most recent and relevant information available at the zip code level. The report and resource guide are intended to help inform and target strategies, activities and funding allocations at the most local level possible.

## The North Pima Region

The North Pima Region has a diverse geography that includes metropolitan, retirement, suburban and rural areas. The entire region has experienced rapid growth in recent years. Part of the Catalina Mountains and the Northern Foothills section of Tucson fall within the region. It has one major medical facility, the Northwest Medical Center, operating at two locations, one in Tucson and one in Oro Valley. The Marana Health Center, operating in several locations, functions as a multi-service health care clinic and community services center in the region. Tourism is a major industry in the region, with numerous vacation and conference destinations, museums, parks and recreational areas. Large companies such as Wal-Mart and Honeywell provide local employment along with the hundreds of small businesses located in the region. Many residents are employed outside of the regional boundary in Tucson, and families conduct many of their activities and access services there.

Ten public and charter school districts operate schools located in the North Pima Region:

Amphitheater Unified District, Catalina Foothills Unified District, Daisy Education Corporation (Sonoran Science Academy), Flowing Wells Unified District, Hermosa Montessori Charter School, Khalsa Family Services, Lifelong Learning Research Institute, Inc., Marana Unified District, Tanque Verde Unified District and Tucson Unified School District. Other assets are described throughout the report.

The table that follows presents the communities and municipalities clustered by zip code and geographical location. The regional map that follows this summary shows the location of the zip codes in the region. Zip codes that are not populated (post office boxes and other unique zip codes) are not included in the list or on the map.

FTF NORTH PIMA REGION COMMUNITIES	ZIP CODES (SOME ARE REPEATED)
Summerhaven	85619
Marana, Rillito, Avra Valley	85653, 85654, 85658
Picture Rocks	85743
Casas Adobes	85704
Catalina Foothills	85718, 85750
Oro Valley	85737, 85755
Catalina, Tortolita Mountain Park	85739, 85755
Tortolita	85742
Tanque Verde	85749
Tucson	85741

## Demographic Overview and Economic Circumstances

- In 2009, the estimated population of the First Things First North Pima Region was approximately 268,572, including about 6,783 families with children birth through age five. There were about 18,401 children birth through age five with about 1,219 of those children living below the poverty level, as estimated by the First Things First central office.
- The 2000 Census identified about 687 families with children birth through age five headed by single mothers. Of those families, about 31 percent were living below the poverty level. The largest number of these families, 206, lived in zip code 85741.
- The 2000 Census shows that about 71 percent of children birth through age five in the FTF North Pima Region were White and 21 percent were Hispanic. This contrasts figures for Pima County as a whole, where 47 percent of children birth through age five were reported to be Hispanic.
- The estimated median income in 2000 was \$57,269. About 7 percent of families in the region earned less than \$20,000. Four percent of families were living below the poverty level, as were six percent of children birth through age five. In 2000, the highest poverty rates for children birth through age five were in the zip code areas of 85653 (12 percent), 85704 (11.2 percent), 85739 (10 percent), and 85741 (8.2 percent). Based on FTF's calculations for financial allocations, 6.7 percent of children birth through age five were living below the poverty level in 2009.
- In Pima County, ACS 2006-08 estimates show that 54 percent of children birth through age five living with both parents had both parents in the workforce (24,834 children) and 78 percent of children living with one parent had that parent in the workforce (23,820 children).
- In Pima County, unemployment rates jumped from 4.7 percent in January 2008 to 9 percent in January 2010, and unemployment claims increased by over 700 percent between January 2007 (3,208) and January 2010 (25,845). Tortolita had the highest unemployment rate in January 2010 (9.8 percent) followed by Marana (8.2 percent) and Oro Valley (6.3 percent).
- The number of families with children birth through age five receiving TANF benefits in the North Pima Region went from 226 in January 2007 to 200 in January 2010, a decrease of 11.5 percent. In contrast, the enrollment of families with children birth through age five in food stamps increased by over 100 percent and the enrollment of women with children 0-4 in WIC increased by over 30 percent.
- The use of community food banks increased in Pima County between 2006 and 2009. Individual use increased by 36 percent, household use increased by 20 percent, and children ages 0-6 receiving food bank assistance increased by 87 percent. The FTF North Pima Region contributed funds to community food banks in 2009-2010 but the number of families using services is not available by region.

## Education

- According to the 2000 Census, 8 percent of adults eighteen and over in the North Pima Region did not have a high school diploma. This contrasts 17 percent in Pima County and 21 percent in Arizona. Forty-two percent of adults in the region had a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 26 percent in Pima County and 23 percent in Arizona. Children whose parents have a high level of educational attainment have a greater likelihood of receiving optimal health services and developmental support, which carry forward into positive educational experiences and learning outcomes.

- In Pima County, according to the 2006-08 ACS, 42 percent of new mothers giving birth in the past twelve months were unmarried and 32 percent of those had less than a high school diploma. One percent had a bachelor's or graduate degree. Of the 58 percent who were married, 14 percent had less than a high school degree and 25 percent had a bachelor's or graduate degree. No specific figures are available for the North Pima Region.
- In Pima County, the results of third grade AIMS scores showed 73 percent of students passing the math test, 71 percent passing the reading test and 81 percent passing the writing test. Third graders in the North Pima region scored much higher, on average, across all school districts, with the exception of the students in the Lulu Walker School (Amphi District), Hendricks Elementary (Flowing Wells) and Thornydale Elementary (Marana District).

## Health

- The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that about 85 percent of children birth through age five in Arizona were insured in 2008. Enrollment of the general population in AHCCCS in Pima County was 11 percent lower in April 2010 compared to April 2009. Enrollment in KidsCare in Pima County was 32 percent lower in April 2010 compared to April 2009. The FTF North Pima Region is contributing funds for the coordination of access to public health insurance enrollment, oral health, immunizations, participation in medical/dental homes, and mental health service for families with children birth through age five through Child-Parent Centers, Inc.
- According to 2008 AHCCCS reports about its enrollees, 55 percent of infants under 16 months old completed a well child check. Children ages 3-6 funded under KidsCare had a 60.6 percent completion rate. These figures are for Arizona and there are no numbers available for Pima County or the North Pima Region.
- According to Arizona Vital Statistics, eight percent of births in the North Pima Region in 2008 were to teen mothers, twenty-seven percent were to unwed mothers, about thirty percent of births were publicly funded, and seventy-four percent of mothers reported receiving prenatal care in the first trimester. Teen parents in the North Pima Region are receiving support and education through Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS) and home visitation programs.
- Child immunization rates in the North Pima Region in 2009 ranged from 67 percent of infants ages 12 to 24 months to 21 percent of children ages 19 to 35 months receiving the full immunization schedule. Thirty-nine percent of children ages 19 to 35 months received at least a partial immunization schedule. According to ADHS, the reported rates may be lower than actual rates due to children changing pediatricians.
- In 2009, 297 children ages 0-3 in the North Pima Region received development screenings through AzEIP (Arizona Early Intervention Program) and 198 children ages 0-6 received services through the Division of Developmental Disabilities. The North Pima Region is investing in multiple strategies through several partnering agencies to support children in receiving developmental screenings and enriched care that include hearing, speech and language, communication, literacy, social-emotional growth and other areas. In addition, the region is providing financial incentives for three specialized therapists to work in the region so that children can receive timely services.
- The use of community food banks increased in Pima County between 2006 and 2009. Individual use increased by 36 percent, household use increased by 20 percent, and children ages 0-6 receiving food bank assistance increased by 87 percent. The North Pima Region provided funds for emergency food boxes targeting 200 families with young children hit hard

by the recession in 2009.

### **Early Childhood Education and Child Care**

- There were about 111 regulated and unregulated child care providers in the FTF North Pima Region registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral database as of April 2010. Among those, 67 were licensed centers, 6 were certified group homes, 26 were DES certified family homes and about 11 were unregulated providers. About 65 percent of the providers were contracted with DES to provide care to children whose families were eligible to receive child care subsidies.
- Among the providers, eight of the licensed centers are accredited, three are Head Start programs, and twenty-four are enrolled in the region's Quality First Program that provides support to expand high quality child care and early education centers. About ten rural providers are enrolled in the region's Project MORE initiative to facilitate and support the DES certification process as well as ongoing professional development opportunities for caregivers.
- The maximum capacity of licensed and registered providers in the region was for about 7,400 children, including places for children 5-12 years old. (The estimate of the number of children birth through age five in the region in 2009 is 18,401.) However, the licensed capacity of providers is typically much higher than the number of students enrolled. In the 2008 DES Market Rate Survey, centers interviewed in the region stated that their typical enrollment was 56 percent of their total authorized capacity. Among the homes interviewed, enrollment was typically about 83 percent of their total capacity. This may be explained in part by the high cost of care for many families and in part by the fact that authorized licensed capacity exceeds the threshold of children that providers can or desire to serve.
- The average cost of full-time care across all providers in the region ranged from \$145 per week for infant care to \$127 per week for the care of 4-5 year olds. Infant care in licensed centers was \$182 per week on average, compared with \$141 per week for 4-5 year olds. In DES certified homes, infant care cost \$132 per week on average, compared to \$124 per week for 4-5 year olds.
- In the FTF North Pima Region, the number of families eligible to receive the DES Child Care Subsidy decreased from 632 in January 2009 to 441 in January 2010, a decrease of 30 percent. Of the families eligible for benefits in 2010, 82 percent received the benefits. The North Pima Region has invested in emergency scholarships to help address this shortfall, targeting 220 children in 2009.
- The majority of staff members working in the child care profession lack professional qualifications. Arizona's child care regulations require only a high school diploma or GED for assistant teachers and teachers working in licensed centers. Program directors must have "some" college credits. Family home providers certified by DES are not required to have a high school diploma. The lack of professionalization of the early child care field results in a low compensation and benefits structure, particularly when compared to other levels in the education sector and other professions. The FTF state agency and North Pima Region are addressing this through the TEACH program and REWARD\$, which offer scholarships towards college credits and various incentives to staff members and their employers, including wage enhancement. About twenty-eight staff members in the region were enrolled in the TEACH program in 2010.

### **Supporting Families**

- For Fiscal Year 2010, the FTF North Pima Regional Partnership Council identified the need to

increase access to comprehensive family education and support services, to coordinate and integrate funded activities with existing family support systems, and to increase the availability of resources that support health, language and literacy development for young children and their families. Working with various partners, the following are examples of FTF funded family support activities not mentioned previously:

- o Stay and Play events at local libraries and preschools, parenting classes and newborn support, quarterly nutrition program, and networking opportunities
- o Holistic parenting program including parenting tools, literacy, quality family time, problem solving skills, life skills, budgeting, nutrition and more
- o Support services for child development, parenting education and health services through home visitation
- o Support services for families focusing on children with special needs providing screenings and follow-up care, parenting skills, literacy
- o Providing new parents with literacy materials and information

### **Public Awareness and Collaboration**

Public awareness about FTF and its mission can be conceptualized on two levels. One is at the parent or family level where information is provided that increases parents' or caregivers' knowledge of and access to quality early childhood development information and resources. A second is at a broad public level in terms of increasing public's awareness or familiarity with the importance of early care and childhood education and how that connects to FTF's mission as a publicly funded program.

- The FTF Family and Community Survey, conducted in 2008, provided insight into the public's awareness and knowledge about early childhood development and age appropriate behavior. Responses were gathered from 241 adults in the North Pima Region, including 165 parents. The results showed that these adults need more information about early childhood development, including language and literacy development, emotional development and developmentally appropriate behavior.
- FTF's 2008 Partner Survey was conducted statewide as a baseline assessment of system coordination and collaboration. Respondents reported that services are good to very good but that family access to services and information is poor. The report's conclusion was that early childhood services need to be realigned and simplified so that families are aware of and understand the services available and can access these services in a timely manner. Respondents also suggested that FTF expand its inclusionary practices to more community experts and small agencies and intensify outreach and communication to Arizona's hardest to reach families. Recent activities taking place in the North Pima Region provide evidence that these changes are underway.
- Regional collaboration is making tremendous headway through various avenues, many of which harness the long-standing efforts of the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona in fostering and promoting early care and childhood education in the region. Initiatives that are linking providers, parents, and agencies across all areas critical to early childhood development are occurring through First Focus on Kids, the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance, and the Early Childhood Partnership of Southern Pima County. The linkages within and across these alliances and partnerships are having a great impact on reaching families and children across the region. The North Region's Director of Community Mobilization is spearheading additional efforts.

- Working in partnership with the Southeast Regional Partnership Councils and the FTF Board, the North Pima Region is contributing to a community awareness and mobilization campaign to build the public and political will necessary to make early childhood development and health one of Arizona's top priorities.

**Conclusion**

The North Pima Region, with the help of its funded partners, has made progress in creating assets that are already making a strong contribution to building a more coordinated system of early childhood education, health and family supportive services. Building a coordinated system is a long-term proposition that requires a long-term commitment from all actors. The North Pima region has harnessed many agencies, organizations and individuals to build alliances that are making headway in this area. The greatest regional asset continues to be the people who are deeply concerned and committed to early childhood care, education, and health issues for children ages birth to five years of age.

# Approach To The Report

This is the second Needs and Assets report conducted on behalf of the First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council. It fulfills the requirement of ARS Title 8, Chapter 13, Section 1161, to submit a biannual report to the Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board detailing the assets, coordination opportunities and unmet needs of children ages zero to five and their families in the region. The information in the report is designed to serve as a resource for members of the North Pima Regional Partnership Council (RPC) to inform and enhance planning and decision making regarding strategies, activities and funding allocations for early childhood development, education and health.

The report has two parts. **Part One** provides a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of the region's children birth through age five and their families, and the early care, development and health systems, services and other assets available to children and families. It includes information about unmet needs in these areas, concentrating on the characteristics of families that demonstrate greatest need. This part focuses on access to and quality of early care and education, health, the credentials and professional development of early care teachers and workers, family support, and communication and coordination among early childhood programs and services.

**Part Two** of the report provides a resource guide of zip code maps and fact boxes presenting the most relevant information available at the zip code level. This is intended to be used as a fact finder resource guide to help inform and target strategies, activities and funding allocations at the most local level possible. Families do not live their lives based on zip codes but this unit provides a geographically based structure for presenting data from multiple sources. The introduction to **Part Two** contains a key to the fact boxes to assist in understanding and interpreting the numbers.

Wherever possible, the data throughout the report are provided specifically for the North Pima Region, and are often presented alongside data for Pima County and the state of Arizona for comparative purposes. The report contains data from national, state, and local agencies and organizations. The primary sources of demographic information are the 2000 Census and the 2006-08 American Community Survey. Data from the 2010 Census are not yet available. A special request for data was made to the following State of Arizona agencies by FTF on behalf of the consultants to: Arizona Department of Education, Arizona Department of Economic Security, Arizona Department of Health Services, and First Things First. This data request can be found in **Appendix A**.

There is little, if any, coordination of data collection systems within and across state and local agencies and organizations. This results in a fractured data system that often makes the presentation, analysis, comparison and interpretation of data difficult. In addition, many indicators that are critical to young children and their families are not collected. Therefore, there are many areas of interest with data deficiencies. Furthermore, the differences across agencies in the timing, method of collection, unit of analysis, geographic or content level, presentation and dissemination of data often result in inconsistencies.

Due to these inconsistencies, the approach to the data in this report emphasizes ratios and relationships over individual numbers. For example, although the exact number of children birth through age five living in families below the poverty level in the North Pima Region in 2010 may not be known, one can estimate the relative proportion of children living in these circumstances compared to those who do not. Such ratios, which maintain a certain amount of stability over time, can be used in making decisions about how to allocate resources to children and families in greatest need. The emphasis in the narrative of the report, therefore, is to highlight ratios and patterns across the data



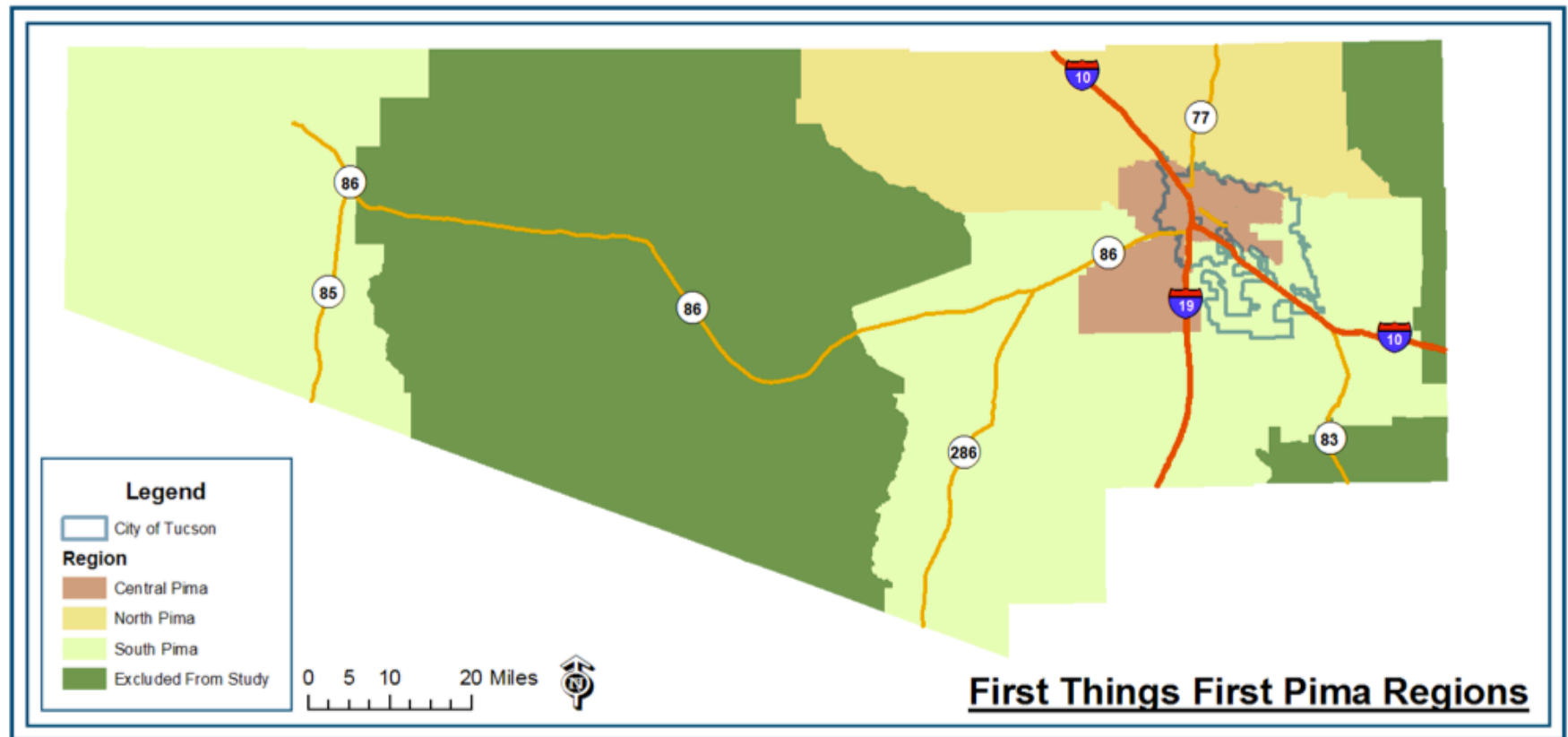
acquired from various sources rather than the accuracy of each specific number.<sup>1</sup> The narrative section of the report highlights trends and juxtaposes key indicators across topical areas so that the Council can more easily make meaningful comparisons. A glossary of terms for child care and early education is also provided in **Appendix B**. This glossary defines terms used to describe aspects of child care and early education practice and policy.

This document is not designed to be an evaluation report. Therefore, critical information on new assets that are being created through the North Pima Regional Council's investment in ongoing activities and strategies are not fully covered. Evaluation data from grantees can be used to supplement the assets that are mentioned in this report. The North Pima Regional Council's funding plan for 2010, including the prioritized need, goals, strategies and proposed numbers served, is included for reference in **Appendix C**, and provides information on assets being constructed through project activities.

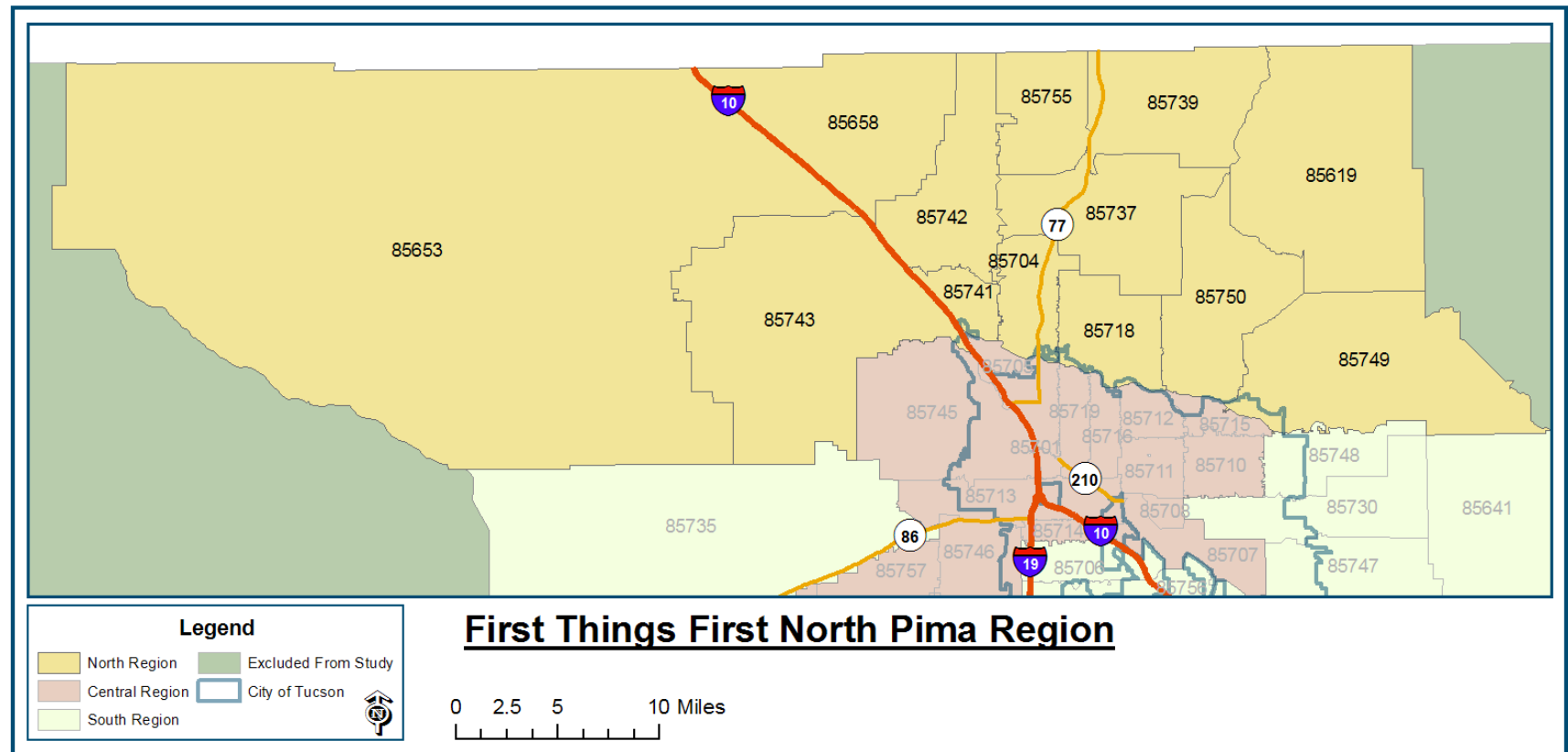
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<sup>1</sup> Another reason for emphasizing ratios and patterns over individual numbers is that some data reported by state agencies at the zip code level have slight inaccuracies. For example the consultants compiling this report found that not all schools report student demographic data in the Arizona Department of Education's database system, therefore this set of data was dropped. In the process of analyzing the data, the consultants also found some missing and inaccurate unemployment insurance data at the zip code level from the Arizona Department of Economic Security, therefore it was not included in the report.

# Map of First Things First Pima County Regions



## Map of North Pima Region



# PART ONE

## I. Regional Overview: North Pima Region

The North Pima Region has a diverse geography that includes metropolitan, retirement, suburban and rural areas. Two towns that continue to experience rapid growth are Marana and Oro Valley.

The region includes part of the Catalina Mountains and the Northern Foothills section of Tucson.

The region has one major medical facility, the Northwest Medical Center, with two locations operating in Tucson and Oro Valley. The Marana Health Center, operating in several locations, functions as a multi-service health care clinic and community services center in the region. Tourism is a major industry in the region, with numerous vacation and conference destinations, museums, parks and recreational areas. Large companies such as Wal-Mart and Honeywell provide local employment along with the hundreds of small businesses located in the region. Many residents are employed outside of the region in Tucson, and families conduct many of their activities and access services in Tucson as well.

Ten public and charter school districts operate schools located in the North Pima Region:

Amphitheater Unified District Total, Catalina Foothills Unified District, Daisy Education Corporation (Sonoran Science Academy), Flowing Wells Unified District Total, Hermosa Montessori Charter School, Khalsa Family Services, Lifelong Learning Research Institute, Inc., Marana Unified District, Tanque Verde Unified District and Tucson Unified School District. Other assets are described throughout the report.<sup>2</sup>

The table that follows lists the communities and municipalities in the region clustered by zip code and geographic location. The regional map shows the location of the inhabited zip codes in the region.

FTF NORTH PIMA REGION COMMUNITIES	ZIP CODES (SOME ARE REPEATED)
Summerhaven	85619
Marana, Rillito, Avra Valley	85653, 85654, 85658
Picture Rocks	85743
Casas Adobes	85704
Catalina Foothills	85718, 85750
Oro Valley	85737, 85755
Catalina, Tortolita Mountain Park	85739, 85755
Tortolita	85742
Tanque Verde	85749
Tucson	85741

<sup>2</sup> Zip codes 85652, 85738, and 85740 also fall within the North Pima Region. They are post office zip codes with no inhabitants. Zip code 85654 is also a post office zip code, however, several sources provided data about its residents (or users of that post office box), therefore, it is included in data tables and fact boxes.

## I.A. General Population Trends

The population statistics in this report focus on children birth through age five and their families. Numbers from the 2000 Census were used because they remain the most accurate counts to date. Numbers from the 2010 Census will not be available until the end of 2010. The 2000 Census data were downloaded at the zip code level to compute numbers specific to the North Pima Region by totaling the numbers for all the zip codes assigned to the region. Updated numbers from the 2006-08 American Community Survey are presented when available to provide more recent data. The ACS does not provide data at the zip code level. The First Things First central office (FTF) calculated 2009 estimates for the number of children birth through age five (18,401) and the number of children birth through age five living in poverty (1,219) for the North Pima Region. The 2009 estimates are the most recent available from FTF and are a primary point of comparison for many indicators in this report.

The authors of this report calculated 2009 population estimates for the total population in Arizona, Pima County, and the North Pima region for families with children birth through age five, single parent families with children birth through age five and mother only families with children birth through age five, using the Department of Commerce's population projection method.<sup>3</sup> The purpose of these estimates is for planning and targeting project activities and services. The population figures are presented in the table below. The numbers in bold are estimates calculated by the First Things First central office.

Children birth through age five comprised about 6.8 percent of the estimated North Pima population in 2009. Nearly 9 percent of families in the region were families with children birth through age five (about 6,783 families). Of the families with children birth through age five, about 19 percent were headed by a single parent (1,293) and 12 percent by a mother only (829). These numbers are core figures for North Pima Region's planning and will be referred to throughout this report.

Population Statistics for Arizona, Pima County, and the North Pima Region

	ARIZONA			PIMA COUNTY			NORTH PIMA REGION		
	CENSUS 2000	% FAMILIES	2009 ESTIMATE	CENSUS 2000	% FAMILIES	2009 ESTIMATE	CENSUS 2000	% FAMILIES	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	5,130,632		6,685,213	843,746		1,018,401	222,661		268,752
Children 0-5	459,141		<b>643,783</b>	67,159		<b>85,964</b>	14,332		<b>18,401</b>
Total Number of Families	1,287,367	100%	1,677,439	212,092	100%	255,995	63,646	100.0%	76,821
Families with Children 0-5	160,649	12.5%	209,326	25,405	12.0%	30,664	5,620	8.8%	6,783
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	48,461	3.8%	63,145	8,711	4.1%	10,514	1,071	1.7%	1,293
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	31,720	2.5%	41,331	6,059	2.9%	7,313	687	1.1%	829

Source: Census 2000, See **Appendix E** for table references.

3 <http://www.azcommerce.com/econinfo/demographics/Population+Estimates.html>. A detailed explanation of the population estimate methodologies are provided in **Appendix D**.

Population estimates for 2009 were also calculated for each zip code and are presented in the table below. The zip code 85741 has the largest estimated number of children 0-5 (3,432), followed by 85742 (2,574). Zip codes that did not exist in 2000 provide no data for a population estimate in 2009.

### North Pima Region 2009 Population Estimates by Zip Code

	2009 TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATE	CHILDREN 0-5 POPULATION ESTIMATE	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN 0-5 POPULATION ESTIMATE	SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN 0-5 POPULATION ESTIMATE	SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN 0-5 (MOTHER ONLY) POPULATION ESTIMATE
North Pima Region	268,752	18,401	6,783	1,293	829
85652*	no estimates				
85653	13,214	1,084	331	98	49
85654	178	8	2	0	0
85658* 4	no estimates				
85704	32,431	1,595	683	197	127
85718	31,894	1,398	533	112	76
85737*	36,657	2,381	876	127	89
85739	14,590	682	245	75	46
85741	38,331	3,432	1,278	302	206
85742	26,842	2,574	933	113	68
85743	22,565	2,279	803	113	60
85749*	22,048	1,265	439	51	39
85750	29,913	1,705	659	105	69
85755*	no estimates				

## I.B. Additional Population Characteristics

### 1. Race, Ethnicity and Citizenship Status

It is important to understand the ethnic and racial composition of families and children in the region in order to identify potential disparities in socio-economic status, health and welfare, which can assist decision-makers in targeting services. The 2000 Census data show that in the North Pima Region a higher percentage of children birth through age five were White (71 percent) and fewer children were Hispanic (21 percent) than in Arizona and Pima County. The percentage of Hispanic children was 40 percent in Arizona and 47 percent in Pima County. In the following table, the 2006-08 ACS estimates show that about 45.7 percent of children under age five in Arizona were Hispanic compared to 51 percent in Pima County<sup>5</sup>, which is very similar to the proportions reported in the

4 85658 was not included in the 2000 Census. No estimates available.

2000 zip code 85737 does not clearly correspond to the same zip code in 2010 (multiple splits).

2000 zip code 85749 does not clearly correspond to the same zip code in 2010 (majority of old zip geography now falls in Cochise County's 85602).

85755 was not included in the 2000 Census. No estimates available.

85652 and 85754 are new "unique" zip codes that are not populated so are not included in any tables.

5 It should be noted that the ACS is a less reliable population descriptor because it is based on a sample of the population, whereas the 2000 Census used actual hecounts. This limitation of the ACS data should also be considered for all indicators reported, including citizenship status and linguistically isolated households.

2000 Census. The ACS does not provide numbers for the North Pima Region so there are no data available to assess changes in ethnicity among the population living in this region. Note that 2000 Census data include 5-year-olds whereas ACS estimates are for children ages 0-4.

### Race/Ethnicity for Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region

	ARIZONA		PIMA COUNTY		NORTH PIMA REGION	
	TOTAL POPULATION	CHILDREN 0-5	TOTAL POPULATION	CHILDREN 0-5	TOTAL POPULATION	CHILDREN 0-5
White	63.8%	46.1%	61.5%	41.5%	82.6%	70.9%
Hispanic	25.3%	40.1%	29.3%	46.9%	12.0%	21.0%
African American	3.1%	3.5%	3.0%	3.4%	1.4%	1.8%
American Indian	5.0%	6.6%	3.2%	4.6%	0.8%	1.1%
Asian	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	1.6%	2.1%	2.3%

Source: Census 2000, See **Appendix E** for table references.

### Race/Ethnicity

	ARIZONA		PIMA COUNTY	
	TOTAL POPULATION	CHILDREN 0-4	TOTAL POPULATION	CHILDREN 0-4
White	58.8%	40.0%	57.5%	36.8%
Hispanic	29.6%	45.7%	32.7%	50.8%
African American	3.5%	4.2%	3.3%	4.1%
American Indian	4.5%	5.5%	3.3%	5.0%
Asian	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.0%

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2008, See **Appendix E** for table references.

Citizenship status, being native- or foreign-born, and linguistic isolation can be predictors of poverty and other risk factors. The 2006-08 ACS estimates presented in the following table show that 8.2 percent of children birth through age five in Pima County were estimated to be “not a U.S. citizen,” slightly lower than the state rate of 10.4 percent. In Pima County 1.7 percent of children birth through age five were estimated to be foreign-born, similar to the rate for Arizona (2.2 percent). No data are available specific to the North Pima Region.



## Population Citizenship Status and Native- and Foreign-Born Children 0-5 in Arizona and Pima County

	ARIZONA		PIMA COUNTY	
	NUMBER	% POPULATION	NUMBER	% POPULATION
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>6,343,952</b>		<b>994,244</b>	
U.S. citizen by birth	5,398,726	85.1%	863,456	86.8%
U.S. citizen by naturalization	284,472	4.5%	48,768	4.9%
Not a U.S. citizen	660,754	10.4%	82,020	8.2%
	2006-2008 ESTIMATE	% CHILDREN 0-5	2006-2008 ESTIMATE	% CHILDREN 0-5
<b>TOTAL CHILDREN AGES 0-5</b>	<b>562,303</b>		<b>76,197</b>	
Native-born	549,763	97.8%	74,936	98.3%
Foreign-born	12,540	2.2%	1,261	1.7%

Source: 2006-2008 ACS, See **Appendix E** for table references.

In the following table, the 2006-08 ACS estimates of linguistically isolated households show that among all households in Pima County, about 23 percent were Spanish-speaking and 6 percent were “other language speaking.” Of the Spanish-speaking households, 16,141 (4.3 percent) were estimated to be linguistically isolated. Among “other language-speaking” households, 3,873 (1 percent) were estimated to be linguistically isolated. In Pima County, about 5.4 percent of all households were estimated to be linguistically isolated, lower than the state’s rate of 6.7 percent. Linguistic isolation has implications for a family’s ability to access and use resources and services. No data specific to the North Pima Region are available.

## Linguistically Isolated Households in Arizona and Pima County in 2006-08

	ARIZONA		PIMA COUNTY	
	NUMBER	% HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER	% HOUSEHOLDS
<b>TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>2,250,241</b>		<b>371,799</b>	
English-speaking	1,648,235	73.2%	264,766	71.2%
Spanish-speaking	438,487	19.5%	83,614	22.5%
Linguistically isolated	125,009	5.6%	16,141	4.3%
Not linguistically isolated	313,478	13.9%	67,473	18.1%
Other language-speaking	163,519	7.3%	23,419	6.3%
Linguistically isolated	25,103	1.1%	3,873	1.0%
Not linguistically isolated	138,416	6.2%	19,546	5.3%
<b>TOTAL LINGUISTICALLY ISOLATED</b>	<b>150,112</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>20,014</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
<b>TOTAL NOT LINGUISTICALLY ISOLATED</b>	<b>2,100,129</b>	<b>93.3%</b>	<b>351,785</b>	<b>94.6%</b>

Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2008, See **Appendix E** for table references.

## 2. Family Composition: Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren

There has been increasing concern in recent years about the rising number of grandparents assuming the responsibility for the care of their grandchildren. Programs and special interest groups exist both locally and nationally that focus on assisting grandparents in caring for their grandchildren. Examples are Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Southern Coalition and the Pima County Area

Agency on Aging.<sup>6</sup> The census provides information on the number of households where grandparents live with their own grandchildren under 18 years old. However, this information needs to be interpreted with caution because it does not rule out that parents are also present in the household. In the North Pima Region, according to the 2000 Census, about 3,079 households had a grandparent/spouse living in the same household with their grandchildren under 18 years old. Of this number, about 1,265 households, or forty-one percent had a grandparent/spouse living and responsible for their own grandchildren under 18 years old. The rate is slightly higher for Pima County (46 percent) and the state as a whole (45 percent). No sources exist that provide more recent data, but it is highly likely that due to the current economic recession, a higher proportion of grandparents are living with and responsible for caring for their grandchildren in 2010.

### Grandparents Residing in Households with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years Old in Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region

	ARIZONA		PIMA COUNTY		NORTH PIMA REGION	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	2000	%
Universe:						
Total Population Over 30 Living in Households	2,821,947	-	477,544	-	142,744	-
Grandparent/spouse living in same household with own grandchildren under 18 years old	114,990	100%	18,399	100%	3,079	100%
Grandparent/spouse living in same household with and responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years old	52,210	45%	8,471	46%	1,265	41%

Source: Census 2000, See **Appendix E** for table references.

## I. C. Economic Circumstances

Understanding the economic circumstances of the children birth through age five and their families is essential for planning early childhood development, education and health services. The following economic indicators figure prominently in this report because they identify populations undergoing economic hardship who are most in need of services. However, given the severity of the current economic crisis that is impacting the state and the nation, poverty, unemployment rates, and the use of government assistance programs fluctuate significantly during these times. The impact of the recession on the state of Arizona and the nation has caused both the state and federal governments to cut funding for many of the social welfare programs, such as TANF, the Child Care Subsidy Program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly food stamps), WIC, and adult and child health care insurance. In the following tables, income figures date back to 2000 but data on unemployment rates and participation in TANF, WIC, food stamps and food banks are very recent.

### 1. Income and Poverty Levels

In the following table, median family income, income quintiles, and poverty status for children and families in the North Pima Region, Pima County and the state are presented from the 2000 Census. Median family income in the North Pima Region in 2000 (\$57,269) was substantially higher than that of Pima County (\$44, 446) and Arizona (\$46,723). On the low income spectrum, 7.1 percent of families in the North Pima Region had a yearly income of less than \$20,000 compared to 17.1 percent in Pima County. About 7.5 percent of families with children birth through age five had an income below

6 AARP, 2007, <http://www.grandfactsheets.org/doc/Arizona%2007.pdf>, accessed on 6/11/2010.

100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level, compared to 17.8 percent in Pima County. This was true for 16.5 percent of single mother families and for 30.9 percent of single mother families with children birth through age five in the North Pima Region. The FTF 2009 estimate of the proportion of children birth through age five below the poverty level in the North Pima Region is 6.7 percent. FTF's estimated number of children birth through age five living in poverty in the North Pima Region in 2009 is 1,219 children. This number is key for targeting services to children demonstrating the greatest need.

### Economic Status of Families in Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region

	ARIZONA	PIMA COUNTY	NORTH PIMA REGION
Median Family Income	\$46,723	\$44,446	\$57,269
Family income less than \$20,000	15.8%	17.1%	7.1%
Family income \$20,000 - \$39,999	26.1%	27.4%	17.6%
Family income \$40,000 - \$59,999	21.6%	21.9%	21.3%
Family income \$60,000 to \$74,999	11.6%	11.2%	14.7%
Family income \$75,000 or more	24.8%	22.5%	39.3%
Families below Poverty Level	9.9%	10.5%	3.6%
Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	15.2%	17.8%	7.5%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level	32.1%	35.2%	16.5%
Single Mother Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	36.6%	43.0%	30.9%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	21.2%	22.1%	6.3%
Children 0-5 years old below estimated Poverty Level for 2009, First Things First Estimate	23.2%	--	6.7%

Source: Census 2000, and FTF Regional Population Estimates, See **Appendix E** for table references.

At the zip code level, 85653 had the highest proportion of children 0-5 below poverty in 2000 (12 percent), followed by 86704 (11.2 percent).

### Children Birth Through Age Five Below Poverty Level by Zip Code in 2000

North Pima Region	6.3%
85619	0.0%
85653	12.0%
85654	0.0%
85658	n/a
85704	11.2%
85718	5.5%
85737	4.9%
85739	10.0%
85741	8.2%
85742	2.7%
85743	4.0%
85749	1.7%
85750	2.3%
85755	n/a

Source: Census 2000, and FTF Regional Population Estimates for FY2011, See Appendix E for table references

To provide context for these economic indicators, the federal poverty guidelines for 2000 and 2010 are presented below. Many, but not all, publicly funded social welfare programs use these guidelines for determining program eligibility.<sup>7</sup> In 2000, a family of four who earned \$17,050 a year was considered to be at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). In the North Pima Region, the Census 2000 reported that 7.1 percent of families earned less than \$20,000 and that 7.5 percent of families with children birth through age five were below the Federal Poverty Level.<sup>8</sup> In 2010, a family of four earning \$22,050 is considered to be at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

### 2000 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia (except for Hawaii and Alaska)

SIZE OF FAMILY UNIT	50% OF POVERTY	100% OF POVERTY	150% OF POVERTY	200% OF POVERTY
1	\$4,175	\$8,350	\$12,525	\$16,700
2	\$5,625	\$11,250	\$16,875	\$22,500
3	\$7,075	\$14,150	\$21,225	\$28,300
4	\$8,525	\$17,050	\$25,575	\$34,100
5	\$9,975	\$19,950	\$29,925	\$39,900
6	\$11,425	\$22,850	\$34,275	\$45,700
7	\$12,875	\$25,750	\$38,625	\$51,500
8	\$14,325	\$28,650	\$42,975	\$57,300

Source: Federal Register: 2000 — Vol. 65, No. 31, February 15, 2000, pp. 7555-7557

- 7 The poverty guidelines are updated periodically in the Federal Register by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for administrative or legislative purposes. <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/faq.shtml#programs> accessed on June 10, 2010.
- 8 Note that 15.2% of families with children birth through age five in South Pima region, and 23.2% in Central Region were below poverty level in 2000, making poverty less prominent in North Pima than in the rest of Pima County. This has implications for North Pima Region's strategies.

## 2010 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia (except for Hawaii and Alaska)

SIZE OF FAMILY UNIT	50% OF POVERTY	100% OF POVERTY	150% OF POVERTY	200% OF POVERTY
1	\$5,415	\$10,830	\$16,245	\$21,660
2	\$7,285	\$14,570	\$21,855	\$29,140
3	\$9,155	\$18,310	\$27,465	\$36,620
4	\$11,025	\$22,050	\$33,075	\$44,100
5	\$12,895	\$25,790	\$38,685	\$51,580
6	\$14,765	\$29,530	\$44,295	\$59,060
7	\$16,635	\$33,270	\$49,905	\$66,540
8	\$18,505	\$37,010	\$55,515	\$74,020

Source: Federal Register: Extension of the 2009 poverty guidelines until at least March 1, 2010 — Vol. 75, No. 14, January 22, 2010, pp. 3734-3735

The following table presents the proportion of children at 50, 100, 150 and 200 percent of the Federal Poverty level as reported in the 2000 Census. In the North Pima Region, estimates for children living 50 percent below the poverty rate (2 percent) are lower than for Pima County (9 percent) and the state (9 percent). However, this rate may currently be higher in 2010 due to the economic downturn.

## Children Birth Through Age Five Living Below 50%, 100%, 150%, and 200% of Federal Poverty Rate in Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region

	ARIZONA	%	PIMA COUNTY	%	NORTH PIMA REGION	%
Universe: All Children ages 0-5 for whom poverty status is determined	448,446		65,621		14,228	
Children 0-5 below 50% of poverty rate	38,635	9%	6,148	9%	315	2%
Children 0-5 below 100% of poverty rate	94,187	21%	14,488	22%	906	6%
Children 0-5 below 150% of poverty rate	156,922	35%	24,068	37%	1,929	14%
Children 0-5 below 200% of poverty rate	214,241	48%	33,323	51%	3,289	23%

Source: Census 2000, See **Appendix E** for table references.

The following table presents estimates of the number and percent of families living below 100% FPL by race/ethnicity (2006-08 ACS). Data are not available specific to the North Pima Region. In Pima County, 44 percent of American Indian families with children under 5 were estimated to be living below 100 percent FPL. Hispanic families have the next highest percentage (29 percent). For the city of Tucson, estimates for White (12 percent) and Hispanic families (34 percent) are higher than the county's rates for White (9 percent) and Hispanic families (29 percent) as well as the state's rates for White (10 percent) and Hispanic families (24 percent). The rates were not available for Tucson families of other racial origin, particularly American Indian families.

## The Number of Families with Children Under 5 by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status in Arizona, Pima County and Tucson

	ARIZONA	%	PIMA COUNTY	%	TUCSON	%
All Families with Children under 5 (presence of related children)	133,783		18,946		11,425	
Below 100% FPL	21,429	16%	3,417	18%	2,636	23%
White Families with Children under 5	76,474		10,327		5,686	
Below 100% FPL	8,021	10%	928	9%	679	12%
Hispanic Families with Children under 5	41,741		6,567		4,463	
Below 100% FPL	10,070	24%	1,923	29%	1,516	34%
African American Families with Children under 5	4,536		664			
Below 100% FPL	1,057	23%	159	24%	n/a	n/a
American Indian Families with Children under 5	4,583		614			
Below 100% FPL	1,647	36%	270	44%	n/a	n/a
Asian American Families with Children under 5	5,134		n/a			
Below 100% FPL	659	13%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: 2006-2008 ACS, See **Appendix E** for table references.

## 2. Number of Parents in the Workforce

The following table presents the number of parents of children birth through age five who are in the workforce. The 2006-08 ACS provides estimates for Arizona and Pima County only, therefore no information specific to the North Pima Region is available. The table presents information about parents who live with their own children (no other household configurations are included). In Pima County, sixty percent of children birth through age five live with two parents, and of those, 54 percent have both parents in the workforce. Forty percent of children birth through age five live with one parent, and of those, 78 percent have that parent in the workforce. For two-parent families where both parents are in the workforce and one-parent families where that parent is in the workforce, some form of child care is required. The ACS estimates show that this is the case for about 48,654 children birth through age five in Pima County. (The 2009 estimate of the number of children birth through age five in Pima County is 85,964.)

### Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Under 6 in Arizona and Pima County

	ARIZONA		PIMA COUNTY	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children under 6 living with parents	562,303	100%	76,197	100%
Children under 6 living with two parents	369,626	65.7%	45,782	60.1%
Children under 6 living with two parents with both parents in the work force	177,454	48.0%	24,834	54.2%
Children under 6 living with one parent	192,677	34.3%	30,415	39.9%
Children under 6 living with one parent with that parent in the work force	144,176	74.8%	23,820	78.3%

Source: 2006-08 ACS, see **Appendix E** for table references.

### 3. Employment Status

The impact of the economic recession that started in 2007 can be seen in the steady rise in unemployment rates from January 2008 to January 2010 for all communities in the North Pima Region, Pima County and the state presented in the following table. Arizona's unemployment rate rose from 4.7 percent in January 2008 to 9.7 percent in January 2010. Pima County's unemployment rate rose from 4.7 percent in 2008 to 9 percent in 2010. The rates for local communities in the following table must be interpreted with caution due to the method that the Bureau of Labor statistics uses to calculate and assign them.<sup>9</sup> Marana and Tortolita had the highest unemployment rates in January 2010, 8.2 percent and 9.8 percent respectively. The rate in Marana doubled between January 2008 and January 2010. Avra Valley (4.9 percent) and Tanque Verde (5.2 percent) had the lowest unemployment rates for January 2010. The unemployment rates at the county level are more accurate because they are based on monthly surveys of the population. Also, it is widely known that many people stop looking for work and therefore are not officially recorded in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Unemployment Statistics Program. It is difficult to estimate the numbers of parents with children birth through age five who are unemployed, but given their comparatively higher poverty rates, it is likely that their numbers are higher than the figures presented in the following table.

**Unemployment Rates in Arizona, Pima County, and North Pima Region Towns and Places, January 2008, 2009, and 2010**

	JANUARY 08	JANUARY 09	JANUARY 10
Arizona	4.70%	8.20%	9.70%
Pima County	4.70%	7.50%	9.00%
Avra Valley	2.5%	4.1%	4.9%
Casas Adobes	2.9%	4.8%	5.7%
Catalina Foothills	2.9%	4.7%	5.6%
Marana	4.3%	6.9%	8.2%
Oro Valley	3.2%	5.2%	6.3%
Catalina	2.8%	4.5%	5.4%
Tortolita	5.1%	8.3%	9.8%
Picture Rocks	2.8%	4.6%	5.5%
Tanque Verde	2.6%	4.3%	5.2%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program <http://www.stats.bls.gov/news.release/laus.nr0.htm>

<sup>9</sup> The disaggregated "special unemployment data" for places is calculated by the Arizona Department of Commerce staff. Staff assigns the proportion of employment/unemployment present at the 2000 Census place level to more recent years. Source: John Graeflin, Research and Statistical Analyst with Department of Commerce 4/1/10.



#### 4. Unemployment Insurance Enrollments

The number of claimants paid by the Arizona Department of Economic Security for unemployment insurance is another indicator of the impact of the recession on the region. Data are only available at the state and the county level. The increase in paid claimants from January 2007 to January 2010 rose over 700% in Arizona and Pima County. How long these benefits will be extended before employment gains take hold is unknown.

##### Unemployment Insurance Claimants Paid by the State of Arizona in Arizona and Pima County, January 2007, 2009, and 2010

	JANUARY 07	JANUARY 09	JANUARY 10	PERCENT CHANGE
Arizona	22,588	87,370	183,994	714%
Pima County	3,208	11,503	25,845	706%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF.

#### 5. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Enrollments

The TANF, or Cash Assistance, program is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security and provides temporary cash benefits and supportive services to the neediest of Arizona's children and families. According to the DES website, the program is designed to help families meet basic needs for well-being and safety, and serves as a bridge back to self-sufficiency. Eligibility is based on citizenship or qualified noncitizen resident status, Arizona residency, and limits on resources and monthly income. DES uses means testing <sup>10</sup> rather than the HHS Federal Poverty Guidelines for determining program eligibility, so it is difficult to estimate the numbers of children and families who are eligible in the North Pima Region.

Data were received from DES on the number of TANF recipients in January 2007, 2009 and 2010 by zip code, which makes it possible to observe trends over time in the North Pima Region. The numbers presented in the following table show that the total number of TANF recipients (families and children) decreased in Pima County and the North Pima Region during this time period, whereas the rates across Arizona increased. In the North Pima Region, the number of families with children 0-5 receiving TANF benefits decreased 11.5 percent percent from 2007 to 2010, and the number of children birth through age five in those families receiving benefits decreased 10 percent. The number of families receiving benefits in the North Pima Region in January 2010 was 200, with 246 children in those families receiving benefits.

<sup>10</sup> TANF's eligibility process includes determination of a family unit's monthly earned and unearned assets and other criteria .

## TANF Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and the Central Pima Region, 2007, 2009, and 2010

	JANUARY 07	JANUARY 09	JANUARY 10	PERCENT CHANGE JAN 07 - JAN 10
Arizona TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	16,511	18,477	18,129	9.8%
Arizona TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	20,867	24,273	23,866	14.5%
Pima TANF Family Cases with Children 0-5	3,158	2,988	2,705	-14.3%
Pima TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	3,873	3,772	3,404	-12.1%
North Pima Region TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	226	230	200	-11.50%
North Pima Region TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	274	285	246	-10.22%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF.

## 6. Food Assistance Program Recipients

Several food assistance programs are available to families and children in the North Pima Region: the Arizona Nutritional Assistance Program (formerly Food Stamps), the Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC), and the school based Free and Reduced Lunch program. Data were obtained from DES regarding the Arizona Nutritional Assistance Program for January 2007, 2009 and 2010, and WIC program for January 2007 and 2009. Data were released at the zip code level so that trends for the North Pima Region could be calculated and assessed over time. Data regarding the Arizona Department of Education's Free and Reduced Lunch program offered in the public schools were downloaded from their web site.

### a. *Arizona Nutritional Assistance Program (formerly known as the Food Stamp Program)*

In 2008, the U.S. Congress changed the name of the Food Stamp Program to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The name of the program in Arizona is Nutrition Assistance (NA). It is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. The program helps to provide healthy food to low-income families with children and vulnerable adults. The term "food stamps" has become outdated since DES replaced paper coupons with more efficient electronic debit cards. Program eligibility is based on income and resources according to household size. The gross income limit is 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.<sup>11</sup>

In the North Pima region, there was a 97 percent increase from January 2007 to January 2010 in the number of children birth through age five receiving benefits and a 104 percent increase in the number of families with children birth through age five receiving benefits. The total number of Nutrition Assistance recipients increased by a less dramatic rate among the children and families in Pima County (from 47 to 49 percent) and Arizona (from 60 to 65 percent) during this time period. In January 2010, 1,778 children birth through age five were receiving nutrition assistance in the North Pima Region.

11 <https://www.azdes.gov/print.aspx?id=5206>

### Arizona Nutrition Assistance (Food Stamps) Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and North Pima Region, January 2007, 2009, 2010

	JANUARY 07	JANUARY 09	JANUARY 10	PERCENT CHANGE 2007 TO 2010
Arizona Children 0-5	134,697	179,831	215,837	60%
Arizona Families with Children 0-5	88,171	119,380	145,657	65%
Pima County Children 0-5	20,946	26,156	30,703	47%
Pima County Families with Children 0-5	14,293	17,932	21,356	49%
North Pima Region Children 0-5	1,254	1,889	2,474	97.3%
North Pima Region Families with Children 0-5	873	1,335	1,778	103.7%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF.

#### *b. Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC) Recipients*

The Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) is available to Arizona's pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, infants and children under the age of five who are at nutritional risk and who are at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The program provides a monthly supplement of food from the basic food groups. Participants are given vouchers to use at the grocery store for the approved food items. A new federal program revision was made in October 2009 that requires vouchers for the purchase of more healthy food such as fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables.<sup>12</sup>

The number of women in the North Pima region receiving WIC benefits increased by 31 percent from January 2007 to January 2009. The increase for children ages 0-4 was 17 percent, with 1,174 children ages 0-4 enrolled in the North Pima Region in January 2009.

### Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC) Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and the North Pima Region, January 2007 and 2009

	JANUARY 07	JANUARY 09	PERCENT CHANGE
Arizona Women	50,645	60,528	19.5%
Arizona Children 0-4	87,805	109,026	24.0%
Pima County Women	6,839	7,973	16.5%
Pima County Children 0-4	11,473	13,660	19.0%
North Pima Region Women	666	873	31.1%
North Pima Region Children 0-4	1,174	1,370	16.7%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF.

12 <http://www.azdhs.gov/azwic/eligibility.htm>

### c. *Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program*

The percent of children participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch program provides an additional geographic identifier of children in low-income families. In August, 2009 the USDA implemented a new policy so that more eligible children are directly certified for the Federal School Lunch Program<sup>13</sup>. Because the 2009-2010 school year had already begun in many areas when this new policy was announced in August 2009, some school districts may not have had the opportunity to fully implement the change. In planning for the 2010-2011 school year, however, states and school districts can take steps to implement the new policy so that more eligible children are directly certified. Under the revised USDA policy, if anyone in a household is a recipient of benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance program, or the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), all children in the household are automatically eligible for free school meals. This policy change is important because an estimated 2.5 million children who receive SNAP benefits and should be automatically enrolled for free meals have been missed in the direct certification process. In Arizona, in the 2008-09 school year, 66 percent of school age children who were SNAP participants were directly certified<sup>14</sup>. The new policy will make it easier for school districts to automatically enroll these children.

The following table presents percentage of children participating in the program in the North Pima Region by school district in October 2009. The percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunches varied widely across districts. The Flowing Wells District had the highest percentage (67.6 percent) followed by Tucson Unified School District (65.4 percent). Amphitheater and Marana Districts had similar rates (35 and 36 percent). Catalina Foothills reported the lowest rate (8.3 percent). Because the rates vary widely within districts across schools and only some schools from specific districts are located in the North Region, a complete listing by school is available in **Appendix F**.

#### Percent of Children Participating in Free and Reduced Price Lunch Program in North Pima Region School Districts, October 2009

PIMA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH SCHOOLS IN NORTH PIMA REGION	PERCENT OF CHILDREN RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED PRICE LUNCH
Amphitheater Unified District Total	36.0%
Catalina Foothills Unified District Total	8.3%
Flowing Wells Unified District Total	67.6%
Marana Unified District Total	35.3%
Tanque Verde Unified District Total	11.4%
Tucson Unified District Total	65.4%

Source: ADE <http://www.ade.az.gov/health-safety/cnp/nsfp/> (October 2009 report)

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- 13 See Food and Nutrition Service Memorandum, *Extending Categorical Eligibility to Additional Children in a Household*, USDA, August 27, 2009, [http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Governance/Policy-Memos/2009/SP\\_38-2009\\_os.pdf](http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Governance/Policy-Memos/2009/SP_38-2009_os.pdf) and Food and Nutrition Service Memorandum, *Questions and Answers on Extending Categorical Eligibility to Additional Children in a Household*, USDA, May 3, 2010, [http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/Policy-Memos/2010/SP\\_25\\_CACFP\\_11\\_SFSP\\_10\\_2010\\_os.pdf](http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/Policy-Memos/2010/SP_25_CACFP_11_SFSP_10_2010_os.pdf).
- 14 Source: *Direct Certification in the National School Lunch Program: State Implementation Progress*, Report to Congress, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, October 2009, Figure 4, <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/MENU/Published/CNP/FILES/NSLPDirectCertification2009.pdf>.

## 7. Homeless Children Enrolled in School

Children and youth who have lost their housing live in a variety of places, including motels, shelters, shared residences, transitional housing programs, cars, campgrounds, and other places. Due to the impact of the recession, anecdotal reports from school staff and homeless advocates in Pima County report that families and their children are being forced to double up with other families or relatives. A child's lack of permanent housing can lead to potentially serious physical, emotional, and mental consequences. Subtitle B of Title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11431 et seq.) is included in No Child Left Behind as Title X-C.<sup>15</sup> The 2002 reauthorization requires that all children and youth experiencing homelessness be enrolled in school immediately and have educational opportunities equal to those of their non-homeless peers. The statute requires every public school district and charter holder to designate a Homeless Liaison to ensure that homeless students are identified and have their needs met.

Data are collected by the Arizona Department of Education and are presented in the following table for the public school districts that have schools in the North Pima Region. The table presents the number of homeless children reported at each grade level from preschool through grade twelve. The number of reported homeless children is compared to the total district enrollment. The results show that Marana Unified District has the highest proportion of homeless students (3.9%) followed by TUSD (3/1 %) and Amphitheater Unified District (2.4%).

**Children Reported as Homeless Who are Enrolled in School by Public School District and Grade in the North Pima Region, 2009-2010**

GRADE	AMPHITHEATER UNIFIED DISTRICT	CATALINA FOOTHILLS UNIFIED DISTRICT	FLOWING WELLS UNIFIED DISTRICT	MARANA UNIFIED DISTRICT	TANQUE VERDE UNIFIED DISTRICT	TUCSON UNIFIED DISTRICT
PreK	10	0	0	2	0	16
K	36	1	7	50	0	175
1	43	1	16	41	0	171
2	32	2	10	57	0	128
3	37	1	9	47	0	148
4	34	1	10	46	0	144
5	26	0	6	46	0	134
6	36	1	7	34	0	136
7	28	0	5	30	0	104
8	22	0	6	37	1	112
9	22	0	8	29	0	190
10	24	1	8	21	0	140
11	22	1	3	22	1	139
12	28	0	8	44	0	112
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1849</b>
January 2010 Enrollments	16,397	4,718	5,877	13,140	1,352	59,060
Percent of Students Reported Homeless	2.4%	0.2%	1.8%	3.9%	0.1%	3.1%

Source: Arizona Department of Education; District enrollment data obtained from <http://www10.ade.az.gov/ReportCard/Districts.aspx>

15 <https://www.azed.gov/schooleffectiveness/specialpops/homeless/program.asp>

## 8. Use of Food Banks

Many families with children in Pima County need supplemental food to make ends meet. Although data are not available on the demand for food banks, the Community Food Bank (serving Southern Arizona) tracks data on the use of its services.<sup>16</sup> The Community Food Bank distributes food boxes, which contain a 3-4 day supply of non-perishables such as peanut butter, rice, beans, cereal, canned vegetables and fruit. Items vary somewhat, with food including USDA commodities, purchased food and donated food. Since 2009, FTF regional councils in Pima County have funded the Community Food Bank to distribute a supplemental item, FTF Children's Food Boxes. These contain \$19 in purchased food for children, with items such as canned and dry foods including pasta and cereal, and several healthy packaged snacks. The North Pima Regional Council provided funds for 200 food boxes.

Approximately half of all Community Food Bank clients are female. Most are Hispanic (57 percent), with the remainder being non-Hispanic whites (25 percent), African American (4 percent), Native American (3 percent), and other racial groups (11 percent). According to their database, slightly less than half of all households who access their services (15,594 of 40,672) are enrolled in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program.

The following table shows the use of food banks in Pima County for the 2009 fiscal year by various types of clients, including children ages 0-6. The table also shows the number of food bank visits by each type of user, with the average number of yearly visits made by each. Children ages 0-6 made up 12 percent of all clients served. Food bank recipients with children ages 0-6 visited the food bank an average of 3.6 times in the 2009 fiscal year. The table also shows that FTF Family Food Boxes were distributed to 7,285 clients, who accessed them an average of 1.6 times in fiscal year 2009.

**The Use of Food Banks in Pima County in Fiscal Year 2009: July 2009-May 2010\***

	# CLIENTS SERVED	# FOOD BANK VISITS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF VISITS PER YEAR
Individuals	125,319	514,946	4.1
Households	40,672	154,995	3.8
Single female head of household	5,815	24,422	4.2
Children Age 0-6	15,185	55,352	3.6
Recipients of FTF family food boxes	7,285	11,380	1.6

\*At the time of printing, data were not yet complete for the fiscal year (July-June 2010).  
Source: Community Food Bank

<sup>16</sup> The Community Food Bank distributes food in Pima County through a network of more than three dozen churches, homeless and domestic violence organizations, and related social service providers.

The use of food banks in Pima County has increased significantly since the recession began in late 2007.<sup>17</sup> The following table shows the percentage increase in use in Pima County between the 2006 and 2009 fiscal years. As shown below, data are reported for percentage increases (and decreases) among types of food bank clients and their number of visits. Regarding clients, the number of individuals and households increased by 30 percent during this time period with the exception of female heads of household. The number of visits to the food banks increased 36 percent for individuals, 20 percent for households and four percent for single female heads of household. The increase in food bank use was very pronounced for children ages 0-6. Approximately 7,319 children ages 0-6 used food banks in FY 2006, and they averaged one food box per year. This compares to 15,185 children ages 0-6 who used in FY 2009, and averaged 1.6 food boxes per year. The increase in food bank visits for this group between 2006 and 2009 was 87 percent.

#### Percentage Increase (Decrease) in Use of Food Banks in Pima County between FY 2006 and FY 2009

	% INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CLIENTS	% INCREASE (DECREASE) IN FOOD BANK VISITS
Individuals	30%	36%
Households	30%	20%
Single female head of household	-4%	4%
Children Age 0-6	53%	87%

Source: Community Food Bank

<sup>17</sup> The increased demand for food boxes, brought about in part by the recession, has also led to cuts in the number of food boxes needy individuals can access. Since January 2009, families have been able to access no more than one food box per month (the national standard for food banks). Prior to 2009, families could access two food boxes per month.



## I.D. Educational Attainment in: Arizona, Pima County, and the North Pima Region

### 1. Educational Attainment

A well-educated community is the key to economic and social stability and advancement. Educational attainment is the highest predictor of social gain and civic participation. Low educational attainment is highly associated with the expenditure of public dollars in programs such as welfare and unemployment insurance, publicly funded health insurance, correctional programs, and the like.<sup>18</sup> When parents are not able to provide early learning experiences for their children that are optimal for their development, either at home or in non-parental care, this sets the basis for disparities in achievement that continue into elementary and secondary school, and beyond.<sup>19</sup> Parental and family educational attainment is therefore critical to a child's development. The following tables present data on adult educational attainment in Arizona, Pima County and the North Pima Region from the 2000 Census and the 2006-08 ACS population estimates.

If the trends reported in the 2000 Census still hold, the adults in the North Pima region have much higher level of educational attainment than adults in Pima County and Arizona. Specifically, far fewer adults had no high school diploma (8 percent) in North Pima, less than half the rate reported in Pima County (17 percent) and Arizona (21 percent). A greater proportion of adults had a B.A. or other advanced degree (38 percent) compared to Pima County (24 percent) and Arizona (21 percent). More males (42 percent) than females (34 percent) had a B.A. or advanced degree. However, it is important to note that about 27 percent of adults – one in four – had only a high school diploma or less. The proportion of adults with low levels of education are highlighted in this report due to the fact that parents falling into these categories are more likely to need assistance from policy initiatives and interventions such as First Things First to guide and supplement the developmental, educational and health needs of their children. More recent estimates of adult education in Pima County and Arizona are presented from ACS 2006-08 but no numbers specific to North Pima are available from that survey.

18 The Fiscal Return On Education -- How Educational Attainment Drives Public Finance In Oregon: Joe Cortright, Impresa Economics, January 2010, available at [http://www.ceosforcities.org/pagefiles/cortright\\_fiscal\\_return\\_on\\_education.pdf](http://www.ceosforcities.org/pagefiles/cortright_fiscal_return_on_education.pdf)

19 Richard N. Brandon, Ph.D., Hilary Loeb, Ph.D., and Maya Magarati, Ph.D. A Framework for an Early Learning through Postsecondary Approach to Data and Policy Analysis, Washington Kids Count/Human Services Policy Center, Daniel J. Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington, December, 2009.

### Adult Educational Attainment by Gender of Adults 18 and Over in Arizona, Pima County and the North Pima Region.

	ARIZONA	PIMA COUNTY	NORTH PIMA REGION
<b>TOTAL POPULATION:</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
No high school diploma	21%	17%	8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25%	24%	19%
Some college, no degree	27%	29%	28%
Associate degree	6%	6%	7%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	21%	24%	38%
Male:	49%	48%	48%
No high school diploma	22%	17%	8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24%	22%	16%
Some college, no degree	26%	28%	27%
Associate degree	6%	6%	7%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	23%	26%	42%
Female:	51%	52%	52%
No high school diploma	20%	17%	8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26%	25%	21%
Some college, no degree	28%	29%	29%
Associate degree	7%	6%	8%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	20%	22%	34%

Source: Census 2000, See **Appendix E** for table references.

### Adult Educational Attainment by Gender in Arizona and Pima County

	ARIZONA	PIMA COUNTY
<b>TOTAL POPULATION:</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
No high school diploma	17.0%	13.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26.9%	25.7%
Some college or associate's degree	33.1%	34.6%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	22.9%	25.9%
Male:	49.7%	49.7%
No high school diploma	18.1%	13.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26.9%	26.6%
Some college or associate's degree	23.4%	26.9%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	23.4%	26.9%
Female:	50.3%	50.3%
No high school diploma	16.0%	13.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.0%	25.0%
Some college or associate's degree	22.5%	24.9%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	22.5%	24.9%

Source: American Community Survey 2006-08, See **Appendix E** for table references.

## 2. New Mothers' Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of mothers is critical to child development. The following table presents estimates on the percent of new mothers who are married and unmarried and their educational attainment from the 2006-08 ACS for Arizona, Pima County and Tucson. Estimates for the state as a whole show that 36 percent of mothers were unmarried, and of those, 36 percent had less than a high school education. Among married mothers, 20 percent were estimated to have less than a high school education. The estimates for Pima County were that 42 percent of new mothers were unmarried and 32 percent of them had less than a high school education. This was the case for 14 percent of married mothers. In Tucson, 47 percent of new mothers were unmarried and 34 percent of them reported less than a high school education. This was the case for 20 percent of married mothers. It is possible that some of these new mothers completed their high school diplomas and additional education at a later time. There are no specific figures available for the North Pima region.

### Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Arizona, Pima County and Tucson (Women Ages 15-50 Who Gave Birth During the Past 12 Months)

	ARIZONA	PIMA COUNTY	TUCSON
Unmarried mothers:	36.0%	42.2%	47.2%
Less than high school graduate	35.6%	31.9%	34.1%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31.2%	30.0%	31.3%
Some college or associate's degree	28.4%	35.8%	33.5%
Bachelor's degree	3.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Graduate or professional degree	1.2%	1.6%	0.5%
Married mothers:	64.0%	57.8%	52.8%
Less than high school graduate	19.5%	14.0%	20.4%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23.2%	18.6%	20.5%
Some college or associate's degree	30.9%	36.2%	34.2%
Bachelor's degree	17.3%	17.9%	11.0%
Graduate or professional degree	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%

Source: 2006-08 ACS. See **Appendix E** for table references.

## 3. Adult Literacy

No local data are available regarding adult literacy rates at the state or county level. A national source estimated in 2003 that between 6.7 and 18.8 percent of adults in Pima County lacked basic prose literacy skills. This has implications regarding both English proficiency and the proportion of adults who need assistance and services not only for basic education and promoting family literacy, but for health, education and other services as well. Parents who lack basic literacy skills have more difficulty obtaining information and accessing appropriate services for their children.

## National Center for Education Statistics: Indirect Estimate of Percent Lacking Basic Prose Literacy Skills and Corresponding Credible Intervals in All Counties: Arizona 2003

LOCATION	ESTIMATED POPULATION SIZE(1)	PERCENT LACKING BASIC PROSE LITERACY SKILLS (2)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	
			LOWER BOUND	UPPER BOUND
Arizona	4,083,287	13	9.6	18.1
Pima County	666,376	11	6.7	18.8

1 Estimated population size of persons 16 years and older in households in 2003.

2 Those lacking basic prose literacy skills include those who scored Below Basic in prose and those who could not be tested due to language barriers.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy

## 4. Kindergarten Readiness

The 2006 report, *Safe, Healthy and Ready to Succeed: Arizona School Readiness Key Performance Indicators*, prepared for the Governor's Office of Children, Youth and Families, selected benchmark indicators for school readiness. The report noted that there are various tools available to assess kindergarten readiness, including Dynamic Indicators of Basic Literacy Skills (DIBELS), the Texas Primary Reading Inventory (TPRI), and the AIMS web Curriculum Based Measurement (CBM) Reading Assessment System, or any equivalent thereof that meets the State Board of Education standards. The results of these assessments are not publicly or systematically available so that primary data collection from individual schools and districts is required. Given the labor intensity of that task, which warrants a special study, this report turns to the results of the third grade AIMS scores (Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards) at the district and school level to assess children's learning in the early grades. By third grade, results of assessments are more valid and reliable than in earlier grades, and true differences in learning are more likely to be captured. The third grade AIMS assessment assists decision makers in targeting where children are located who may be most in need of additional attention and resources at the prekindergarten stages based on the results of tests at local schools.

The following table presents the proportion of third graders that passed the math, reading and writing tests in Arizona, Pima County, and in the school districts that have schools located in the North Pima Region, including charter school districts in the 2008-09 academic year. In Arizona and Pima County, about one in four children did not pass the tests. In the North Pima Region, the pass rates were much higher in the majority of districts and schools. The Marana Unified District averaged higher scores than Amphi, Flowing Wells, and TUSD. There is a wide variation across schools, however, and the district averages do not always represent the schools located in the North Pima Region. Therefore, the pass rates for all the schools that tested third graders in the region are presented in **Appendix G**.

### Percent of Third Graders Passing AIMS Tests in Arizona, Pima County and Districts with Schools in North Pima Region, 2008-09 (includes charter schools)

	PERCENT PASSING MATH	PERCENT PASSING READING	PERCENT PASSING WRITING
Arizona	73%	72%	79%
Pima County	73%	71%	81%
<b>DISTRICTS WITH SCHOOLS THAT HAVE THIRD GRADES IN NORTH PIMA REGION</b>			
Amphitheater Unified District Total	78%	74%	82%
Arizona Community Development Corp.	59%	54%	43%
Catalina Foothills Unified District Total	89%	91%	96%
Children's Success Academy, Inc.	22%	33%	67%
Daisy Education Corp. dba Sonoran Science Academy	100%	96%	94%
Flowing Wells Unified District Total	77%	72%	79%
Hermosa Montessori Charter School	85%	91%	97%
Lifelong Learning Research Institute, Inc	100%	100%	100%
Marana Unified District Total	83%	82%	90%
Tanque Verde Unified District Total	91%	91%	89%
TLC Charter Schools, Inc.	66%	67%	81%
Tucson Unified District Total	66%	67%	81%

Source: ADE <http://www.ade.state.az.us/researchpolicy/AIMSResults/>

The following table presents the number of third graders tested in Pima County.

### Pima County. Number of 3rd Graders Taking 2008-09 AIMS Tests

MATH NO. TESTED	READING NO. TESTED	WRITING NO. TESTED
11,650	11,655	11,554

## II. The Early Childhood System

### II.A. Early Childhood Education and Child Care in the North Pima Region

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Families with young children face critical decisions about the care and education of their young ones. For several decades, robust research has demonstrated that the nature and quality of the care and educational programs young children experience have an immediate impact on their well-being and development as well as a long-term impact on their learning and later success in life. However, parents are compelled to consider many factors when making decisions about their children's care and early education. Cost and location are two of the most critical factors.

The extent of the use of kith and kin care compared to the more formal care and education settings is one of the main questions decision makers have. This issue is fundamental to supply and demand in early childhood care and education. It is a difficult issue to assess because there is no existing source of data regarding the number of children cared for by family, friends and neighbors. One way to think about supply and demand is to look at the number of children birth through age five and compare that number to a reasonable estimate of the number of formal child care/education slots available in a given geographic area, along with the cost of different types of care. Capacity is often used rather than enrollments because enrollment numbers are rarely comprehensive, systematic, or up-to-date. Various communities around the country have used this approach.<sup>20</sup> Looking at the cost of different types of care for different age groups provides insight into the opportunities and barriers for parents in different income brackets. No comprehensive information exists on the cost of kith and kin care in the North Pima Region but the cost of formal care is available and is discussed below.

#### 1. Access: North Pima Region's Regulated Early Childhood Education and Care Providers

An assessment of the number of children birth through age five in the region compared to an estimate of the number the formal care slots available illustrates the current system's capacity to provide formal care and education. This section looks at the care and education centers in the North Pima Region that are included in the Department of Economic Security Child Care Administration's Child Care Resource and Referral list, a database that includes most, if not all, of the licensed and certified providers in the region. Child and Family Resources maintains the database for the Southern region of Arizona and acts as a referral center for parents looking for child care. The database emphasizes licensed and certified child care providers but some unregulated care providers are also listed. Unregulated providers that are listed must meet a prescribed set of requirements.<sup>21</sup> This list is available on line and parents can search for providers on the internet by zip code. Child and Family Resources updates the database on a regular basis to maintain current information. The following table describes the categories of providers on the list and their characteristics.

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20 Illinois Department of Human Services: Ounce of Prevention Fund, Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment, Illinois Facilities Fund, Chicago, IL 1999.

21 Requirements will be discussed in the section below on regulation.

## Categories of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers in Arizona

CATEGORIES	SETTING AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALLOWED	RELATIONSHIP WITH DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDY	ADULT PER CHILD RATIO
ADHS* Licensed Child Care Centers  (excludes those regulated by tribal authorities or on military bases)	Provide care in non-residential settings for five or more children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	Infants - 1:5 or 2:11 Age 1 – 1:6 or 2:13 Age 2 – 1:8 Age 3 – 1:13 Age 4 1:15 Age 5 and up – 1:20
ADHS Licensed Group Homes	Provide care in residential setting for up to 10 children for compensation, 15 including provider's children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	1:5
DES Certified Home	Provide care in residential setting for up to 4 children for compensation, up to 6 including provider's children	May care for children whose families receive DES child care assistance	1:6
CCR&R Registered Family Child Care Homes – Not Certified or Monitored by Any State Agency but must meet some requirements	Provide care in residential setting for no more than four children at one time for compensation	Are not eligible to care for children whose families receive DES child care assistance	1:4

Sources: Child & Family Resources: Child Care Resource and Referral Brochure and Reference Guide

\*Arizona Department of Health Services

The following table presents a summary of the early childhood education and care providers listed in the Child Care Resource and Referral database in the North Pima Region in April 2010. For each category of provider, this table includes additional characteristics:

- 1) the number of providers contracted with DES to provide care to children whose families are eligible to receive child care subsidies
- 2) the number of providers that participate in the CACFP program, a federal program that provides reimbursement for meals
- 3) the number of Head Start programs (federally funded and free for eligible families)
- 4) the number of Quality First programs (discussed below)
- 5) the number of programs that are accredited (discussed below)
- 6) the maximum number of slots the provider is authorized for (discussed below)
- 7) the number of providers that did not report their licensed capacity, if any.

## North Pima Region Early Childhood Education and Care Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010

	NUMBER	CONTRACTED WITH DES	CACFP FOOD PROGRAM	HEAD START	QUALITY FIRST	ACCREDITED	MAXIMUM REPORTED CAPACITY BY REGULATORY STATUS	PROVIDERS NOT REPORTING CAPACITY
ADHS Licensed Center	67	41	22	3	16	8	7,224	1
ADHS Certified Group Home	6	5	4		1		60	0
DES Certified Home	26	26	19		3		103	0
Registered Home (Unregulated)	11						44	0
No License Status Recorded 22	1							1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7,431</b>	
Maximum Reported Capacity by Program Characteristic (not mutually exclusive)		4,512	2,608	146	2,570	1085		
Children 0-5 2009 Population Estimate							18,401	
Children 0-5 2009 Population Estimate in Poverty							1,219	

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&amp;R, April 2010

*a. Capacity*

There is no data source that provides a count of the number of children receiving care from licensed or certified early care and education providers. The maximum capacity that licensed and certified providers report is an imperfect way to count available slots but it is the only indicator that is systematically available to assess a system's capacity. The maximum authorized capacity for most providers includes slots for 5-12 year olds. The number of slots for each age group is not specified, which means that the slots for 5-12 year olds cannot be subtracted from the total. The total number of slots that centers are authorized to provide in the North Pima Region is about 7,431, including 5-12 year olds. If one makes the assumption that 80 percent of those are for children ages 0-4, the North Pima Region would have about 5,500 places for children in this age group. First Things First's 2009 estimate of the number of children birth through age five in the North Pima Region is 18,401. Therefore, licensed, certified and regulated providers have the capacity to provide care for about 30 percent of

22 Due to a glitch in the database extraction, some providers did not fall into a specific category and therefore had to be kept separate in this analysis



the 0-5 age group in the region. However, although licensed providers are authorized to service that many children, it is likely that enrollments are far lower.

The following data from the 2008 DES Child Care Market Rate Survey show that licensed centers are authorized to provide care for more children than they normally have in their centers. In the sample of centers and homes interviewed for that study, the number of children attending on a typical day was 56 percent of authorized capacity for licensed centers and 83 percent for certified homes. The survey included slots for school-aged children 5-12 years old. Based on these facts, it is reasonable to conclude that the vast majority of children birth through age five are being cared for in the home and in unregulated kith and kin care. Since it was reported that in Pima County over 54 percent of children birth through age five who live with two parents have both parents in the workforce, and 78 percent of children living with one parent have that parent in the work force, expanding affordable quality care is crucial.

### Available Slots Versus Demand for Slots in North Pima Region in 2008, DES sample<sup>23</sup>

	NUMBER OF PROVIDERS INTERVIEWED	APPROVED NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO CARE FOR	NUMBER OF CHILDREN CARED FOR ON AN AVERAGE DAY	PERCENT
Centers	82	10,209	5,762	56%
Homes	46	251	209	83%

Source: AZ DES Child Market Rate Survey 2008 <sup>24</sup>

#### *b. Additional Information from the CCRR database*

The CCR&R table also shows that in April 2010, approximately 65 percent of all regulated care centers were authorized to provide care for families receiving DES child care (cost issues and the subsidy are discussed below). About 41 percent of providers were enrolled in the CACFP food subsidy program. The region has three Head Start centers, seven accredited providers, and twenty-four providers enrolled in the Quality First programs. Information related to quality issues is discussed in a separate section below.

#### *c. Providers Serving Specific Age Groups and Costs*

The following table presents a breakdown of the information provided in the CCR&R database on the ages served by each type of provider and the average cost per age group. The costs reported are for full-time care per week. The vast majority of providers reported the costs for each age group (over 90 percent). Service provision and costs for 5-12 year-olds are included even though they do not fall under the mandate of First Things First. It is important to be aware of the presence of school-aged children in settings that provide services to children birth through age five.

The ADHS licensed centers report the highest average costs across age groups ranging from \$182 for infants to \$141 for 4-5 year olds. The ADHS certified group homes follow, with average costs

<sup>23</sup> The numbers in this table were provided by the FTF central office. The consultants were not supplied with the list of centers referred to in the 2008 DES Market Rate Study. Therefore, it was not possible to verify if the licensed centers referred to in the study (82) actually fall within the North Pima region.

<sup>24</sup> The 2010 DES Market Rate Survey is currently underway and not available as of the writing of this report

ranging from \$132 for infants to \$116 for 4-5 year olds. DES certified homes are slightly less costly than other providers on average for infants, \$132 per week, but more costly than group homes for 4-5 year olds, \$124 per week. Unregulated homes ranged on average from \$145 for infants to \$127 for 4-5 year olds. These are average costs for each type of provider, and there is variation in cost across providers in each category.

### North Pima Region Number of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers Serving Each Age Group and Average Full-time Cost per Age Group Per Week

	TOTAL NO.	UNDER 1 YEAR OLD	1 YEAR OLD	2 YEARS OLD	3 YEARS OLD	4 - 5 YEARS OLD
ADHS Licensed Centers	67	23	29	35	59	60
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$182	\$165	\$158	\$142	\$141
ADHS Certified Group Home	6	6	6	6	6	6
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$136	\$128	\$128	\$119	\$116
DES Certified Home	26	24	25	25	26	25
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$132	\$127	\$127	\$124	\$124
Registered Home (Unregulated)	11	8	9	10	10	10
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$145	\$128	\$128	\$128	\$127
No License Status Recorded*	1					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>
Number of Providers Reporting Costs		54	57	61	68	67
Average Cost Across All Providers		\$150	\$140	\$138	\$131	\$131
Subset: Head Start						
(Licensed, No Cost)					3	3

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R, April 2010

The cost of child care is one of the primary factors that influence parental decisions about the type of child care they choose. If we assume that for working families, full time child care involves paying for 50 weeks per year, it is possible to compare the yearly cost of child care to yearly individual and family incomes. Detailed data on family income is currently available only from the 2000 Census, as previously reported in the section on the economic status of families. Since it is important to compare 2010 costs to 2010 income, an adjustment needs to be made in the incomes reported in the 2000 Census. The cost-of-living adjustment made between the 2000 to 2010 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines (presented previously) for all families is based on an increase of 7.7 percent. This provides a reasonable estimate of national inflation or cost-of-living increase for the ten-year time period.

In 2000, about 24 percent of the families in the North Pima Region earned less than \$40,000, which would translate into about \$43,080 in 2010 dollars. The average yearly cost of child care for infants to 4-5 year olds in a licensed center ranged from \$9,091 to \$7,075 in April, 2010.<sup>25</sup> This represents about 13-16 percent of gross family income and a much higher proportion of after-tax income. For any

25 The full-time tuition fee for an undergraduate resident of the state working towards a B.A. at the University of Arizona for the academic year 2010-11 is \$8250.26. Therefore, the cost of full time child care for some families is equivalent to the cost of one year of college tuition. <http://www.bursar.arizona.edu/students/fees/showrates.asp?term=104&feetype=undergrad&feerate=res>

family earning \$43,080, paying for child care in a regulated setting is quite expensive. As expected, for the 7.5 percent of families with children birth through age five that are below 100 percent of the poverty level, and the 31 percent of single mother families with children birth through age five that are below 100 percent of the poverty level in the North Pima Region, placing their children in a formal setting is not feasible without a subsidy. Currently, full-time child care and early childhood education in a regulated setting is out of range for many middle class families and all low-income families who do not receive a subsidy. As a consequence, the next section will address the DES subsidy for family child care.

### Estimated Yearly Cost of Full-Time Early Childhood Education and Care based on CCR&R database, North Pima Region (based on 50 weeks per year)

	NUMBER	UNDER 1 YEAR OLD	1 YEAR OLD	2 YEARS OLD	3 YEARS OLD	4 - 5 YEARS OLD	5 - 12 YEARS OLD
ADHS Licensed Centers	67	23	29	35	59	60	109
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age		\$9,091	\$8,266	\$7,883	\$7,096	\$7,075	\$6,850
ADHS Certified Group Home	6	6	6	6	6	6	62
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age		\$6,792	\$6,417	\$6,417	\$5,958	\$5,800	\$6,073
DES Certified Home	26	24	25	25	26	25	179
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age		\$6,576	\$6,359	\$6,354	\$6,200	\$6,198	\$5,699
Registered Home (Unregulated)	11	8	9	10	10	10	16
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age		\$7,250	\$6,389	\$6,400	\$6,400	\$6,325	\$5,614
Average Cost Across All Providers		\$7,492	\$7,005	\$6,894	\$6,564	\$6,554	n/a
<b>TOTAL CENTERS PROVIDING COSTS</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>366</b>

Source: DES CCR&R, April 2010, yearly costs calculated by authors.

#### d. DES Child Care Subsidy

To assist families in the lowest income brackets with child care costs, DES provides subsidies to families meeting specific eligibility criteria (see **Appendix H** for the most recent criteria available). One of the pillars of national welfare reform in the 1990s was to provide child care subsidies to low income families to enable them to enter and remain in the workforce. Due to the recent downturn in the economy and in state revenues, legislative decisions about spending priorities have resulted in the reduction of a number of family support programs, including the child care subsidies. As a result, the number of families and children eligible for and receiving DES child care subsidies has decreased dramatically. DES provided data for this report on the number of families and children eligible for and receiving benefits at the state, county and zip code level. State and county level data were provided for the fiscal year 2009. Zip code level data were provided for two months: January 2009 and January 2010. These data are presented in the following two tables.

### DES Child Care Subsidies for December-January 2009 for Families and Children in Arizona and Pima County (Children 0-5)

	ARIZONA	PIMA COUNTY
No. of Families Eligible	35,369	8,366
No. of Families Receiving	29,514	6,768
Percent Receiving	83%	81%
Number of Children Eligible	68,950	16,147
Number of Children Receiving	54,116	8,366
Percent	78%	52%

Source: DES obtained for FTF April 2010.

The table above presents the number of children and families who were eligible for and received benefits during fiscal year 2009. In Pima County, 6,768 families (81 percent of those eligible) and 8,366 children (52 percent of those eligible) received benefits in 2009. No comparative data are available for previous years.

The following table presents the number of families and children eligible and receiving benefits in January 2009 and January 2010 in Arizona, Pima County and the North Pima Region. In both years, the proportion of families and children receiving benefits compared to those who were eligible is between 77 percent and 79 percent. That is, in both years, about 25 percent of families and children qualifying did not receive benefits. What changed dramatically from one year to the next, however, was the drop in the number of families and children who were eligible: about 40 percent across the state, 31 percent in Pima County, and 30 percent in the North Pima Region. That represents a loss of eligibility for 449 families and children in the North Pima Region. First Things First's estimate of the number of children in poverty in 2009 in North Pima Region is 1,219. A substantial proportion of those children lost the subsidy in January 2010. Information on the number of families and children eligible for and receiving DES subsidies during these time periods is also presented in the zip code fact boxes in **Part Two** of this report.

### DES Child Care Subsidies: Monthly Snapshots of Families and Children Eligible and Receiving Subsidies in January 2009 and January 2010 (Children 0-5)

	ARIZONA			PIMA COUNTY			NORTH PIMA REGION		
	JAN. 09	JAN. 10	% CHANGE	JAN. 09	JAN 10	% CHANGE	JAN. 09	JAN 10	% CHANGE
No. of Families Eligible	26,280	15,842	-40%	5,745	3,952	-31%	632	441	-30%
No. of Families Receiving	21,378	13,014	-39%	4,794	3,300	-31%	507	363	-28%
Percent	81%	82%		83%	84%		80%	82%	
No. of Children Eligible	37,988	23,183	-39%	8,146	5,725	-30%	870	612	-30%
No. of Children Receiving	29,011	17,856	-38%	6,422	4,467	-30%	671	474	-29%
Percent	76%	77%		79%	78%		77%	77%	

Source: DES obtained for FTF April 2010.

Questions arise about waiting lists for the DES subsidy. The number of children on waiting lists for the North Pima Region is not available. However, statewide numbers were provided by DES, presented in the following table. Waiting lists represent unmet demand, that is, parents and children who want care that is not yet available to them at a certain cost. However, it is possible that the change in eligibility requirements has eliminated more families and children from the DES subsidy roster than the number of children and families currently on the waiting list. Therefore, numbers of children and families on waiting lists represent only a portion of unmet demand for affordable child care.

### DES Child Care Subsidy - Statewide Waiting List

NO. OF FAMILIES ELIGIBLE	ARIZONA		
	JUNE 2009	FY 2009	JANUARY 2010
Number of children ages 0-5 on wait list	1461	5558	4562
Number of families with children ages 0-5 on wait list	1365	4854	3860

Source: DES obtained for FTF April 2010.

The reduction in child care subsidies has a number of ramifications for families and providers in the North Pima Region. The demand for child care among low income families has dropped, resulting in lower enrollments for providers who are contracted with DES to provide services to families and children receiving subsidies. The revenue of these providers is decreasing. Furthermore, there have been anecdotal reports that child care centers that service both low and middle income families, including ADHS licensed centers, have experienced decreased enrollments. There are reports that providers of all types are closing but no comprehensive data exist to help understand the extent to which this is occurring. The implications of the cuts for working families are that parents must stay home to care for their children, foregoing earned income, or must find more affordable kith or kin care to keep their jobs. The quality of care for many children is therefore jeopardized.

In response to the severe cuts imposed to DES child care subsidies, the First Things First Board voted in 2009 to use a portion of non-allocated discretionary funding to support an emergency child care scholarship program. The North Pima Council provided about 220 children with emergency child care scholarships during 2009-10 using unspent discretionary funds. This initiative ends June 30, 2010, but another scholarship program will begin next fiscal year that regional councils can buy into, funded entirely through regional dollars, with stiff eligibility and reporting requirements.

#### *e. Public Preschool Enrollments*

As part of capacity and access, **Appendix I** presents the enrollments for preschools in public schools in Pima county. Please see Appendix I for that information.

An additional topic that merits discussion even though it is outside the sphere of First Things First is the cuts to full-day kindergarten that are planned for the 2010-2011 school year due to state budget shortages. Different school districts are managing the cuts in different ways. In some districts, programs that were previously free to parents are now charging tuition fees. This adds additional economic stress to families with young children, and may cause parents to remove these children from kindergarten or to remove younger siblings from early education programs, jeopardizing their preparation for elementary school.

## 2. Quality

Given the number of parents in the workforce, high quality early childhood education programs are critical. For low income parents, access to quality providers is dependent on cost, as discussed above. Demand for high quality care is greatest among highly educated and economically advantaged families. In the North Pima Region, where parental education levels and family incomes are higher, on average, than in the other areas of Pima County, competition for high quality care may be considerable.

### *a. Licensing and Certification*

High quality programs must demonstrate certain characteristics and meet specific standards. Licensed and accredited centers are typically associated with higher quality. In Arizona, the Department of Health Services operates the Office of Child Care Licensing and is charged with enforcing state regulations for licensed centers. Being a licensed facility is a costly and complex undertaking, which involves managing a complicated paperwork bureaucracy in addition to understanding and meeting requirements that are described in long, detailed licensing regulations. Among the areas overseen are: citizenship or resident status, personnel qualifications and records, equipment standards, safety, indoor and outdoor facilities, food safety and nutrition, transportation including for special needs children, discipline, sleeping materials, diaper changing, cleaning and sanitation, pets and animals, accident and emergency procedures, illness and infestation, medications, field trips, outdoor activities and equipment, liability insurance and regulations, and much more. Public schools as well as private entities can operate licensed facilities. ADHS also certifies (licenses) and supervises family child care group homes, which adhere to a different set of application and regulation criteria but cover similar categories as those described above.

The Department of Economic Security is charged with certifying and supervising providers in a residential setting for up to 4 children at one time for compensation (certified homes). Among the requirements are citizenship/residence status; an approved backup provider; tuberculosis testing and fingerprint clearance of all family members, personnel and backup providers; CPR and first aid certification, 6 hours of training per year; indoor and outdoor regulations for square footing, locks, fences, sanitation, swimming pools and spas, fire safety exits, pets, equipment, and much more. Many in-home providers do not seek out certification even though it affords them the opportunity to provide care to families receiving DES subsidies.

### *b. Head Start*

Head Start, the long-standing federally funded program, is the lowest cost option (free) for high quality care for low income parents who fall below 100 percent of the federal poverty level. These centers meet rigorous federal performance standards and regulations, and are monitored every three years. Child-Parent Centers, Inc. is the agency that oversees the Head Start programs in the Northern Arizona, which includes Pima, Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz Counties. In addition to providing high quality education programs, the Early Head Start (for 2- to 3-year-olds) and Head Start (for 4-year-olds) provide comprehensive services to children regarding medical and dental care, and immunizations. Referrals to comprehensive services are also available to parents, including job training, housing assistance, emergency assistance (food, clothing), ESL training, mental health services, adult education, GED, and other support programs. Extensive data are collected on all services provided to the children and their families.

The Head Start programs located in the North Pima Region are the following:

	ZIP CODE
Head Start Desert Winds	85743
Head Start Marana	85653
Head Start Coronado	85739

Source: <http://theparentconnectionaz.org/>

### c. Accreditation

National accreditation is a signal of high quality due to the standards that must be met and the review and monitoring procedures that are conducted at regular intervals. Accreditation is voluntary and typically covers areas such as interactions among teachers and children, interaction among teachers and families, curriculum, administration, staff qualifications and professional development, staffing patterns, physical environment, health and safety, nutrition and food service, and program evaluation. Accreditation is costly and can range from \$200 to \$1000 or more depending on the accrediting body and the number of children in the care center. The Arizona State Board of Education publishes a list of approved national accrediting agencies:<sup>26</sup>

National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)

National Early Childhood Program (NECP)

Association for Christian Schools International (ACSI)

American Montessori Society (AMS)

American Montessori International (AMI)

National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education (NAC)

The NAEYC is the most highly regarded national accrediting agency. Staff to child ratios for NAEYC centers are presented below and can be compared with the ratios approved by the Arizona Department of Education for licensed centers in this state.

### NAEYC Staff to Child Ratio Recommendations

	GROUP SIZE									
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
Infants (Birth to 15 Months)	1:3	1:4								
Toddlers (12-28 months)	1:3	1:4	1:4	1:4						
Toddlers (21-36 months)		1:4	1:5	1:6						
Pre-school (Two and a half to three years)				1:6	1:7	1:8	1:9			
Pre-school (Four years)						1:8	1:9	1:10		
Pre-school (Five years)								1:10	1:11	1:12

Source: [http://www.naeyc.org/files/academy/file/Teacher-Child\\_Ratio\\_Chart\\_9\\_16\\_08.pdf](http://www.naeyc.org/files/academy/file/Teacher-Child_Ratio_Chart_9_16_08.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.azed.gov/earlychildhood/preschool/programs/Illicensingaccred.asp>. See Appendix J for ADE's guidelines on accreditation agencies and procedures.

### Accredited Providers in the North Pima Region

PROVIDER NAME	ACCREDITING AGENCY	TYPE OF PROVIDER	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SLOTS	ZIP CODE
Marana Preschool - Quail Run	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	42	85741
CEP School-Age Program at Coronado (Head Start)	NSACA	ADHS Licensed Center	35	85737
St Alban's Preschool & Kindergarten	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	85	85750
Desert Skies Child Care and Learning Center	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	96	85704
Childtime Children's Center #1413	NECPA	ADHS Licensed Center	119	85741
Kindercare Learning Center #413	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	164	85737
Pusch Ridge Preschool & Kindergarten	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	195	85737
Tucson Jewish Community Center	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	349	85718
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1085</b>	

Source: DES CCR&R April 2010

#### *d. Quality First*

First Things First and the North Pima Regional Council are addressing quality in early childhood care and education through several strategies, primarily through Quality First and Project M.O.R.E. (More Opportunities for Rural Educators). Quality First is First Things First of Arizona's statewide quality improvement and rating system for providers of center- or home-based early care and education. The program is a multi-pronged intervention that includes:

- 1) conducting an assessment of the center on the environment and adult-child interactions,
- 2) developing a quality improvement plan,
- 3) providing a Quality First coach to assist in the quality improvement process
- 4) financial incentives to centers to help support the quality improvement process
- 5) professional development assistance and support for personnel through experts in multiple fields
- 6) financial incentives to personnel who improve their qualifications and remain in the field

Each of the components listed above has multiple facets with specialized personnel working closely with each of the centers. Being a regulated provider is a prerequisite for enrolling in the program. Quality First is implemented by United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona. This is a landmark strategy that is still in the early stages of implementation but is already contributing to improvements in quality in participating centers. As of April 2010, North Pima Region had twenty-four providers enrolled in Quality First. A list of participating providers is provided below.



## Quality First Program Participants North Pima Region, April 2010

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP CODE	MAXIMUM CAPACITY	TYPE OF PROVIDER	ACCREDITED BY
Beyers Day Care	10341 W Mars RD	Tucson	85743	4	Home	
Bright Beginnings Child Care Center	4225 W Ina RD	Tucson	85741	153	Licensed Center	
CEP Preschool At LuLu Walker	1750 W Roller Coaster RD	Tucson	85704	60	Licensed Center	NAEYC
Children's Learning Adventure River RD	2190 W River Rd	Tucson	85741	419	Licensed Center	
Childtime Children's Center #1413	7090 N Thornydale RD	Tucson	85741	119	Licensed Center	
Childtime Children's Center #1450	5675 E River RD	Tucson	85750	169	Licensed Center	
Creative Kids Preschool	1310 W Ina RD	Tucson	85704	49	Licensed Center	
Daisy Early Learning Academy	2325 W Sunset RD	Tucson	85741	118	Licensed Center	
Enrichment Academy Preschool	7201 N Ulene PL	Tucson	85741	57	Licensed Center	
Gray Family Child Care	5196 W Aquamarine ST	Tucson	85742	4	Home	
Kindercare Learning Center # 385	7277 N Old Father RD	Tucson	85741	174	Licensed Center	NECPA
Kindercare Learning Center # 397	7251 N Meredith BLVD	Tucson	85741	100	Licensed Center	
Kindercare Learning Center # 413	10455 N La Canada DR	Oro Valley	85737	164	Licensed Center	NAEYC
La Petite Academy #16	7930 N Thorny-dale RD	Tucson	85741	170	Licensed Center	
La Petite Academy #18	8940 E Tanque Verde RD	Tucson	85749	179	Licensed Center	NAEYC
Marana Preschool - Desert Winds	12675 W Rudasill RD	Tucson	85743	32	Licensed Center	
Marana Preschool - Quail Run	4600 W Cortaro Farms RD	Tucson	85741	42	Licensed Center	
Marana Preschool - Roadrunner	16651 W Calle Carmela	Marana	85653	25	Licensed Center	NAEYC
Marana Preschool - Twin Peaks	7995 W Twin Peaks RD	Tucson	85743	40	Licensed Center	
My Little Garden Play House Group Home	7451 N Patriot DR	Tucson	85741	10	Group Home	
Open Arms Preschool & Kindergarten	9095 N Bald Eagle AVE	Tucson	85742	165	Licensed Center	
Pusch Ridge Preschool & Kindergarten	10361 N Oracle RD	Oro Valley	85737	195	Licensed Center	
St Alban's Preschool & Kindergarten	3738 N Old Sabino Canyon RD	Tucson	85750	85	Licensed Center	
Tucson Jewish Community Center	3800 E River RD	Tucson	85718	349	Licensed Center	
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2882</b>		<b>6</b>

Source: List provided by United Way of Tucson; maximum capacity and accreditation status inserted from CCRR database

*e. Project M.O.R.E.*

North Pima Region is further contributing to increasing access to and quality of early care and education centers through Project M.O.R.E., initiated in September 2009. This activity targets home-based providers in rural and underserved areas (including zip codes 85653, 85654, and 85742) to become DES certified. It is viewed as an initial step in the trajectory to improving quality. The program serviced 10 providers in FY 2010. The project recruits home care providers and provides support through technical assistance for the preparation of all the documentation and steps required for certification. The documentation for certification is detailed and laborious and includes health, fingerprinting and residency screenings in addition to dozens of preparatory forms. Interaction with various regulatory agencies is required to prepare for the application process. Once the application process is underway, financial and marketing assistance, as well as professional and educational opportunities, are provided. Child and Family Resources is the lead grantee for this activity.

### **3. Professional Credentials and Professional Development in Early Childhood Education and Child Care**

*a. Credentials and Certification Levels*

According to the American Educational Research Association, one of the strongest predictors of high-quality early learning programs is the preparation and compensation of teachers.<sup>27</sup> The National Research Council recommends at least one teacher with a bachelor's degree and a specialization in early childhood for every group of children. They base this recommendation on evidence from numerous studies showing the substantial long-term benefits to children taught by highly trained professionals. This is a high standard to attain. The most recent and comprehensive information available on the early child care workforce in Arizona is the 2008 Compensation and Credentials Study, a compilation of surveys of licensed early care providers across the state. Specific information from this study on the licensed child care providers surveyed in the North Pima Region was requested but not obtained. Time and resource constraints did not permit the authors of this report to collect primary data from providers in the North Pima Region.

As stated in the 2008 Compensation and Credential Study (CCS), Arizona child care regulations require the following minimum levels of education to work in licensed early care and education centers. Assistant teachers must have a high school diploma or a GED or be enrolled to obtain it. Early care and education teachers must have a high school diploma or GED. Directors of early care programs must have a high school diploma or GED and 3 credit hours of early childhood education at an accredited college. Head Start programs and preschools in public schools require a higher level of educational attainment due to the regulatory agencies that oversee them. A national credential, the Child Development Associate, offered locally at Pima Community College, provides evidence that personnel have received a basic level of formal education in early child care and development. The CDA is viewed as an instrument for career advancement and a platform for continued education in the early childhood care and education profession. This credential is not required in Arizona in licensed centers, licensed group homes or small family homes. Licensed and accredited centers and group homes have higher professional requirements than family homes. Family home providers certified by DES are not required to have a high school diploma.

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27 AERA Newsletter - Research Points, Fall, 2005, page 2, available at [http://www.aera.net/uploadedFiles/Journals\\_and\\_Publications/Research\\_Points/RPFall05.pdf](http://www.aera.net/uploadedFiles/Journals_and_Publications/Research_Points/RPFall05.pdf)

Among the licensed providers surveyed for the CCS across the state in 2007, 12 percent required “some college” or “college degree” for assistant teachers, 27 percent required the same for teachers, 53 percent required the same for teacher directors, and 63 percent required the same for administrative directors. The level of education actually attained by the personnel surveyed among the licensed providers in the state, however, was somewhat higher than what employers reported as required. Nonetheless, it was far below the benchmark standard discussed by the AERA’s National Research Council. In 2007, the CCS study reported that 8 percent of assistant teachers, 24 percent of teachers, 34 percent of teacher directors and 55 percent of administrative directors had a BA or Masters Degree. The percent of personnel who had no degree beyond high school and no Child Development Associate (CDA) credential was 76 percent of assistant teachers, 45 percent of teachers, 27 percent of teacher directors and 23 percent of administrative directors. Although they were not included in the survey, personnel in licensed group homes and small family homes would be expected to have lower levels of educational attainment. Various studies, including the Arizona Community Foundation’s Building Our Foundation: Assessing Early Care and Education in Arizona, have documented this issue.

### *b. Compensation, Wages and Benefits*

The low level of compensation is also problematic in the field of early child care and education. The vicious cycle of low wages, low educational attainment, and high turnover rates is difficult to break without policy changes, targeted educational and degree programs, and designated resources. Since early childhood care and education is not part of the public education system where tax dollars supply the wages and cover the tuition costs for families, individual private resources provide the bulwark of the wages. But the high cost of quality care and education programs to individuals and families makes the demand for these programs beyond the reach of many, if not most, working parents. A limited amount of state and federal monies flow into early child care and education centers boosting wages that would otherwise be limited to tuition fees. Furthermore, staff salaries are influenced by K-12 public and private school teaching salaries, which are also notoriously low, and create a kind of ceiling for wage earners in this sector.

The following tables present wage data by staffing category, education level, and employer compiled from the CCS report. Hourly wages presented in the report have been converted to annual salaries based on the Department of Labor statistics on average hours worked full time per year in the preschool sector in Arizona (2080 per year). It is likely that personnel working in non-licensed centers earn less.

**Average Hourly (and Estimated Yearly) Wages by Education Level in Licensed Centers in Arizona in 2007**

	<b>NO DIPLOMA</b>	<b>HS OR GED</b>	<b>SOME COLLEGE</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Assistant Teachers	\$8.25	\$ 9.04	\$ 10.35	\$11.44	\$9.09
Yearly	\$17,160.00	\$18,803.20	\$21,528.00	\$23,795.20	\$18,907.20
Teachers	\$9.49	\$ 9.67	\$13.42	\$19.58	\$11.19
Yearly	\$19,739.20	\$20,113.60	\$27,913.60	\$40,726.40	\$ 23,275.20
Teacher Directors	\$7.89	\$ 12.84	\$ 14.30	\$20.56	\$14.96
Yearly	\$ 16,411.20	\$26,707.20	\$29,744.00	\$42,764.80	\$31,116.80
Administrative					
Directors	n/a	\$15.03	\$16.81	\$22.81	\$18.11
Yearly		\$31,262.40	\$34,964.80	\$47,444.80	\$37,668.80

Source for Hourly Wages: A Decade of Data: The Compensation and Credentials of Arizona’s Early Care and Education Workforce, 2008

## Average Hourly (and Estimated Yearly) Wage by Licensed Employer in Arizona in 2007

	FOR PROFIT < 4 SITES	FOR PROFIT > 4 SITES	HEAD START	PUBLIC SCHOOLS	OTHER NON-PROFIT	ALL
Assistant Teachers	\$7.75	8.00	\$10.25	\$10.00	\$8.50	\$9.00
Yearly	\$16,120.00	\$16,640.00	\$21,320.00	\$20,800.00	\$17,680.00	\$18,720.00
Teachers	\$8.50	\$9.00	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$11.00	\$9.75
Yearly	\$17,680.00	\$18,720.00	\$31,200.00	\$28,080.00	\$22,880.00	\$20,280.00
Teacher Directors	\$11.56	\$11.50	\$15.00	\$14.31	\$14.50	\$13.50
Yearly	\$24,044.80	\$23,920.00	\$31,200.00	\$29,764.80	\$30,160.00	\$28,080.00
Administrative Directors	\$14.50	\$14.00	\$20.00	\$21.47	\$16.75	\$16.82
Yearly	\$30,160.00	\$29,120.00	\$41,600.00	\$44,657.60	\$34,840.00	\$34,985.60

Source for Hourly Wages: A Decade of Data: The Compensation and Credentials of Arizona's Early Care and Education Workforce, 2008

### c. *Retention Rates and Benefits*

Retention rates are highly correlated with wages and benefits. In licensed centers, assistant teachers reported the greatest longevity in Head Start programs and public schools, where educational requirements are higher than in non-licensed centers, and benefits are more secure.

Sixty-eight percent of assistant teachers in Head Start programs and 54 percent in public school preschools reported at least three years in their current place of employment. This was true for 24 percent of assistant teachers in for profit licensed centers. The retention rates of teachers, teacher directors, and administrative directors is higher for each position level in all types of settings. Head Start and public school programs reported an average of five or more years of service for 38 percent of teachers, 52 percent of teacher directors, and 68 percent of administrative directors. This was the case for 31 percent of teachers, 47 percent of teacher directors and 58 percent of administrative directors in all other licensed settings. It would be expected for turnover rates to be higher in unlicensed settings.

Regarding benefits across all licensed centers, the CCS survey results reported that 78 percent provided reduced child care fees, 26 percent provided paid maternity leave (while at the same time 85 percent were reported to provide unpaid maternity leave), 57 percent provided a retirement plan, 82 percent paid registration fees for workshops and 56 percent provided tuition reimbursement to full-time employees. Sick leave and paid vacation time was provided through "personal time off" by 79 percent of personnel surveyed. Paid holidays were reported by 86 percent. Health insurance was provided to 34 percent of personnel to employee only and 37 percent to employee and dependents. About the same percentages were reported for dental care coverage. It is probable that most of these benefits are not available in unlicensed settings.

### d. *Academic Degrees and Professional Development*

All of the topics discussed above have been evident to advocates working in and on behalf of the early childhood education sector for many years. The push towards professionalization of the early child care field is occurring throughout the country. This push has emphasized the need for increased opportunities for obtaining academic degrees in this field. The University of Arizona offers degree programs in early childhood education and in many specialized areas that can be applied to children birth through age five. The University of Phoenix offers a Master's level program that includes early

childhood education. Pima Community College offers associate's degrees in primary and early childhood education that can be used to transfer into a four-year college. It also offer courses to obtain the Child Development Associate certificate in a non-degree program. However, the opportunities to obtain degrees in the field of early childhood education in Pima County remain scarce in relation to the number of adults working in the field without academic training.

First Things First is supporting the push for professionalization by providing professional development assistance to providers working in licensed facilities throughout the state and in the North Pima Region by partnering with TEACH Arizona. TEACH offers scholarships for Early Childhood Associates Degrees and Child Development Associate certificates, targeting center directors, teachers and licensed home providers, particularly those enrolled in the Quality First program. Participants take classes offered through Pima Community College. The scholarship recipient's center of employment makes a financial commitment to support their staff member in the endeavor and the staff member makes a commitment to remain in the center for one year upon completion of a one-year contract.

An additional strategy that addresses low compensation and provides an incentive for educational attainment is the FTF Professional REWARD\$ program. Caregivers and educators who have a CDA or an AA are provided monetary compensation. By tying dollars to educational milestones, the REWARD\$ program provides encouragement, recognition and financial remuneration to those to have made the effort to attain a professional credential. The reward inspires motivated colleagues to follow suit.

#### TEACH scholarships awarded in North Pima Region, as of April 2010

	STATEWIDE QUALITY FIRST	REGIONAL QUALITY FIRST	T.E.A.C.H. ONLY	NORTH PIMA REGION TOTALS
Total AA Awarded Scholarships	7	11	10	28

Source: Obtained for FTF from TEACH program coordinator

## II.B. Health

### 1. Health insurance coverage

There is a scarcity of accurate data on the number of children birth through age five with and without health insurance in Arizona. That number changes from month to month as families enter and exit the workforce, gaining and losing private health care coverage. Numbers on public health insurance rosters also vary from month to month. A national yearly estimate is conducted through a national population survey, but the Census Bureau warns that the numbers must be interpreted with caution due to sample sizes. The estimates for Arizona in 2008 were that 86 percent of the children birth through age five were insured, either through private or government insurance.

#### Estimated Health Insurance Coverage of Children 0-5, Arizona, 2008

POPULATION ESTIMATE CHILDREN 0-5	627,936	100%
Insured Estimate	541,159	86%
Uninsured Estimate	86,778	14%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2009

## 2. Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)

The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is the name of the Medicaid program in the state of Arizona. As with all Medicaid programs, it is a joint program between the state and the Federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Eligibility requirements are presented in Appendix K. Arizona's AHCCCS rosters are reported at the state and county levels on a monthly basis. A data request was made to obtain enrollment numbers at the zip code level but the data were not obtained. The following table presents the numbers enrolled in April 2009 and April 2010 in Arizona and Pima County. In April 2009, nearly 18 percent of the total Arizona population were enrolled in AHCCCS in Arizona and almost 19 percent were enrolled in Pima County. The number of enrollees in April 2010 was 13 percent higher than in April 2009 in Arizona and 11 percent higher in Pima County.

### Arizona and Pima County AHCCCS Enrollments, April 2009 and 2010

	APRIL 2009	APRIL 2010	PERCENT CHANGE
Arizona 2009 Population Estimate (FTF)	6,685,213	n/a	
Arizona AHCCCS Enrollments	1,196,673	1,356,424	+13%
Percent Enrolled	17.9%		
Pima County 2009 Population Estimate (FTF)	1,018,401	n/a	
Pima County AHCCCS Enrollments	188,007	208,969	+11%
Percent Enrolled	18.5%		

Source: AHCCCS Population by County available at <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/enrollment/healthplans.aspx>

## 3. KidsCare

KidsCare is Arizona's Children's Health Insurance Program under AHCCCS that covers children 0-18 whose family income falls between 100 percent and 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. The KidsCare program is funded jointly by the state and federal government under Title XXI of the Social Security Act. Due to the Arizona budget shortfall, in March, 2010, the program was slated to end on June 15, 2010. However, on March 23, 2010, President Obama signed federal health care reform into law. As part of the passage of the health care overhaul bill, the new law requires states to maintain eligibility levels in all existing programs, including Title XXI (known as KidsCare in Arizona) in order to qualify for federal matching funds for its Title XIX program. AHCCCS recently completed its initial analysis of the new federal law and concluded that the KidsCare program (in its current form) needs to be maintained or Arizona will lose federal participation for Title XIX. Due to this federal requirement, Arizona withdrew the KidsCare program termination, and it will be funded.<sup>28</sup>

A data request was made to obtain KidsCare enrollment numbers at the zip code level but the data were not obtained. Therefore, regional enrollments could not be tabulated for this report. The following table presents the KidsCare monthly enrollments for Arizona and Pima County. The number of children enrolled in KidsCare in Pima County in April 2010 (4,992) decreased dramatically from the number enrolled in April 2009 (7,366), a decrease of 32 percent. This raises questions about how income eligibility requirements are currently being applied. The important issue for children 0-5 in the North Pima Region is that many are no longer being covered through KidsCare and are therefore not likely to be receiving the medical attention they need and deserve.

28 [http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=acute#Impact\\_on\\_the\\_KidsCare\\_Program](http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=acute#Impact_on_the_KidsCare_Program)

## Arizona and Pima County KidsCare Enrollments (Children 0-18), April 2009, and 2010

	APRIL 2009	APRIL 2010	PERCENT CHANGE
Arizona	56,396	36,107	-35.9%
Pima County	7,366	4,992	-32.2%

Source: AHCCCS KidsCare Enrollment Report available at <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2010/May/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf>

The North Pima Region has dedicated funds to increase outreach to address the following critical health needs of children birth through age five:

- Public health insurance enrollment
- Oral health
- Immunizations
- Participation in medical/dental homes
- Mental health

In an agreement with Child-Parent Centers, Inc., FTF is promoting coordination of services to expand access of families to high quality, diverse and relevant information and resources to support their child's development. Over 2,300 participants are targeted in fiscal years 2010-2011. In addition, the North Pima Region is funding a health care consultant to serve early care and education settings that are not participating in Quality First. One of the areas of emphasis is nutrition and obesity. Thirty child care and education centers will receive this assistance in 2010-2011.

### 4. Healthy Births ((Prenatal care, Preterm births, Teen births)

The following tables present data on healthy births for Arizona, Pima County and the North Pima Region as a whole and by individual zip codes. The data are from Arizona Department of Health's Vital Statistics Office for 2008, the most recent year for which data are available. There were 2,453 births reported in the North Pima Region in 2008, of which 7.5 percent were born to mothers under 19 years old and 27 percent were born to unwed mothers. Thirty percent of the births were funded by government provided health insurance. Seventy-four percent of the mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester, and 1.3 percent received no prenatal care. Seven percent of the babies were low-weight newborns. There were nineteen infant deaths at birth in 2008.



## Birth Characteristics for Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region, 2008

	ARIZONA		PIMA COUNTY		NORTH PIMA REGION	
	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
<b>TOTAL # BIRTHS</b>	<b>99,215</b>		<b>13,503</b>		<b>2,453</b>	
Births to teen mothers (≤ 19 yrs old)	12,161	12.3%	1,654	12.2%	184	7.5%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	78,738	79.4%	9,555	70.8%	1,825	74.4%
No prenatal care	1,755	1.8%	304	2.3%	32	1.3%
Publicly-funded births	53,965	54.4%	7,155	53.0%	732	29.8%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	7,026	7.1%	1,024	7.6%	177	7.2%
Unwed mothers	44,728	45.1%	6,227	46.1%	666	27.2%
Infant deaths at birth	625		97		19	

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics - [www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/cvs/cvso8/cvsindex.htm](http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/cvs/cvso8/cvsindex.htm).

The breakdown by zip code shows that 85741 had the highest number of births in the region (404). The highest percent of births to teen mothers (12.5 percent) was in 85739 and the highest percent of births to unwed mothers (40.6 percent) was in 85653. These two zip codes also had the highest proportion of publicly funded births (53 and 47.1 percent, respectively). The percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester ranged from 81.9 percent in 85755 to 67.7 percent in 85739.

## Birth Characteristics for the North Pima Region by Zip Code, 2008

	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS	BIRTHS TO TEEN MOTHERS	BIRTHS TO UNWED MOTHERS	PRENATAL CARE IN THE 1ST TRIMESTER	PUBLICLY-FUNDED BIRTHS
<b>NORTH PIMA REGION</b>	<b>2453</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>74.4%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>
85619	12	10.4%	18.8%	77.1%	22.9%
85653	290	12.1%	40.6%	71.9%	47.1%
85658	77	5.2%	18.3%	75.3%	20.1%
85704	271	8.9%	28.2%	70.0%	36.8%
85718	190	7.1%	21.9%	75.7%	25.6%
85737	131	4.7%	20.0%	74.2%	22.3%
85739	58	12.5%	38.4%	67.7%	53.0%
85741	404	10.1%	40.1%	69.8%	40.1%
85742	299	5.6%	24.1%	75.6%	27.4%
85743	370	5.4%	21.2%	78.0%	22.9%
85749	111	6.7%	16.9%	79.7%	15.4%
85750	140	4.3%	14.8%	80.6%	8.0%
85755	100	2.0%	13.2%	81.9%	12.3%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics



## 5. Infant Mortality by Ethnicity

Infant mortality numbers for 2008 are reported below. This information is only available at the county and town level. Ninety-seven infant deaths were reported in Pima County, with 46 percent of those being Hispanic infants, 38 percent White infants, 10 percent African American, 2 percent American Indian and 2 percent Asian American. Numbers for Tucson, Marana and Oro Valley are also presented.

Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona, Pima County, and North Pima Localities, 2008

	ARIZONA	PIMA COUNTY	PIMA COUNTY % OF DEATHS BY ETHNICITY	TUCSON	MARANA	ORO VALLEY
Total infant deaths	625	97	100%	83	1	3
White	215	37	38.1%	29	1	2
Hispanic	251	45	46.4%	41	0	0
African American	76	10	10.3%	9	0	1
American Indian	52	2	2.1%	1	0	0
Asian American	27	3	3.1%	3	0	0

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

## 6. Well Child Checks

Because we do not have an integrated health care system or an integrated health care data reporting system, there is no comprehensive source of information regarding well child checks from individual practitioners, health care providers, or insurance companies for all children. AHCCCS reports the completion of well child checks for infants under 16 months old as well as children ages 3-6 in Arizona. In 2008, 55.5 percent of infants under 16 months completed a well child check. Children ages 3-6 funded under Medicaid had a 57.6 percent completion rate. Children age 3-6 funded under KidsCare had a 60.6 percent completion rate.

An additional source of health information regarding young children comes from the federally funded Head Start programs. Head Start reports comprehensive medical information on the children enrolled in the program. The eligibility requirement for enrolling in the program is family income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The 2008-09 Head Start Program Information Report for Southeastern Arizona, obtained from Child-Parent Centers, Inc., provides health care data on the children enrolled in Head Start programs in Pima County (29 centers), Cochise County (8 centers), Santa Cruz County (4 centers), Graham County (4 centers) and Greenlee County (1 center). Unfortunately, Child-Parent Centers, Inc. was not able to provide breakdowns by center or county. Nonetheless, due to the fact that there are few comprehensive health reports on children in this age group, this information is useful. Children enrolled in Head Start receive comprehensive screening, monitoring, and follow-up, which many other low-income children do not receive, and which health practitioners would like to see for all children in this age group.

The following table provides data for children in Head Start, ages 3-4, and Early Head Start, ages 0-3. Percents for the various indicators are not reported in the table because they were not calculated in the original report. This may be due to enrollment fluctuations during the program year. In the Head

29 [http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/Oversight/Acute/NTCs/2009\\_01\\_30APIPANotice\\_Cure.pdf](http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/Oversight/Acute/NTCs/2009_01_30APIPANotice_Cure.pdf)

30 These categories are reported as appears in the document. Coverage programs are not explained.

Start program, 2,408 of the 2,721 enrolled (88 percent), had health insurance coverage. This was true for 96 percent of the children in Early Head Start. Over 96 percent of the children in both programs were reported to have a medical home. Asthma and vision problems were the most frequent conditions diagnosed and treated for all ages, followed by anemia for the 3-4 year-olds and hearing problems for 0-3 year-olds. Immunizations were up-to-date for 96 percent of 3-4 year-olds and 86 percent of 0-3 year-olds.

### Medical Information from Head Start Program Information Report, 2008-09

	HEAD START AGES 3-4	EARLY HEAD START AGES 0-3
Enrollment 8-01-2008 To 7-31-2009	2721	624
<b>HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE</b>		
Number of Children With Health Insurance	2408	600
Number Enrolled in Medicaid	2074	527
Number Enrolled in CHIP or Other State-Only Funded Insurance	56	28
Number with Private Health Insurance	212	38
Number with Other Health Insurance (Military, Etc.)	64	7
No Health Insurance	313	24
<b>MEDICAL HOME</b>		
Number of Children with an Ongoing Source of Continuous, Accessible Health Care	2519	606
Medical Services		
Number of Children Up-To-Date on State's Schedule for Well Child Care	2392	521
Children Diagnosed with a Chronic Condition During This Year	192	27
Of Those, the Number Who Received Treatment	190	26
<b>CONDITIONS DIAGNOSED</b>		
Anemia	34	2
Asthma	109	14
Hearing Difficulties	22	5
Overweight	32	1
Vision Problems	47	8
High Lead Levels	3	0
Diabetes	3	0
Up-To-Date on Immunizations	2648	536

Source: Child-Parent Centers, Inc. Tucson, Az.

## 7. Oral Health

Many young children in Pima County reportedly have limited access to dental care. Enhanced funding (made available in part through First Things First) is making preventative dental services more accessible to young children. The following table presents oral health conditions comparing Tucson and Arizona children. The data come from the most recent statewide dental survey, "Every Tooth Counts,"<sup>31</sup>, which contains data reported for 6-8 year olds screened for dental services between 1999 and 2003. Data are not currently available for children under age six but the situation of these

31 Data come from a statewide dental survey of more than 13,000 kindergarten through third graders assessed between 1999-2003. The statewide survey data were published in the Arizona Department of Health Services, Community Health Profiles, 2003, at <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/chpweb/2001/index.htm>.

children is a result of dental care they have or have not received at an earlier age. "Urgent" refers to children with pain and/or infection requiring treatment within a 24-hour period. "Sealants Present" includes sealants on at least one permanent molar.

As shown below, Tucson has a higher incidence of untreated tooth decay (46 percent) than the state average (40 percent). The percentage was not available for Pima County because the data are based on a probability sample completed by community.

### Oral Health among Children 6-8 Years in Arizona and Tucson, 1999-2003

	UNTREATED TOOTH DECAY	URGENT TREATMENT NEEDS	SEALANTS PRESENT
Tucson	44%	7%	26%
Arizona	40%	9%	28%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Community Health Profile 2003.

Through funding that comes in part from First Things state office,<sup>32</sup> the Pima County Health Department provides oral health services to children birth through age five at numerous child care and preschool centers. Centers are selected that have relatively high rates of free and reduced lunch programs; however, dental services are not restricted to low income children. This child care and preschool program includes: 1) establishing daily tooth brushing programs 2) providing dental screenings and referrals 3) applying fluoride varnish on the children's teeth to strengthen them and 4) training staff and parents on the importance of early childhood oral health.

Data on dental screenings were provided by the Pima County Health Department, oral health coordinator's office, for September 2009 through May 2010. Through the program, 1,130 children birth through age five were served during this 9-month period. The following table shows that about two-thirds of the children participated in more than one dental visit during the nine-month period.

### Number of Public Health Dental Visits Pima County, Children Birth Through Age Five, Sept 2009 - May 2010

NUMBER OF VISITS	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	PERCENT
One visit	338	30%
Two visits	767	68%
Three or more visits	25	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Pima County Health Department, Oral Health Coordinator's Office

As shown in the following table, Pima County's oral health program has addressed the important need for early intervention. More than half of children were treated for "white spots," or area(s) of demineralization that are the first clinical signs of enamel breakdown. When "white spots" are treated with fluoride and cleaned regularly, decay may be halted or even reversed. The program has

32 "First Smiles Matter" is a prevention and early intervention program that addresses the oral health issues of young children and pregnant women. Other community partners include United Way, the El Rio Community Health Center's Dental Program, Desert Senita Community Health Center's Dental Clinic (Ajo), Mobile Health Program, Department of Family and Community Medicine, University of Arizona and the Northern Arizona Oral Health Coalition.

met immediate and acute dental health needs: one quarter of children seen through the program had untreated decay, meaning that at least one tooth required dental treatment, and nearly one third of children had treated decay, or previous cavities, fillings/crowns or extractions. One percent of children were seen for urgent treatment, where they experienced tooth pain, infection or swelling; parents or guardians of these children were advised to take them to their dentist as soon as possible.

### Incidence of Oral Health Needs Identified through Checkups of Children 0-5 Years in Pima County, September 2009-May 2010

	% OF CHECKUPS REVEALING NEED	NUMBER OF CHECKUPS REVEALING ORAL HEALTH NEED	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHECKUPS
White Spots	57%	979	1,709
Untreated Decay	25%	431	1,707
Treated Decay	31%	523	1,707
Urgent Treatment Required	1%	25	1,705

Source: Pima County Health Department, Oral Health Coordinator's Office

## 8. Immunizations

Child immunization numbers were obtained at the zip code level from the Arizona Department of Health Services for 2005, 2007 and 2009. Therefore, in addition to presenting the figures for Arizona and Pima County, numbers are presented for the North Pima Region. ADHS stated that the immunization numbers reported may be low due to children changing pediatricians and the lack of comprehensive reporting. The immunization series referred to in the table are defined as follows:

- 3:2:2:2 series (3 diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, 2 poliovirus, 2 Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib), and 2 hepatitis B vaccines)
- 4:3:1:3:3:1 series combination = 4 doses DTP or DTaP, 3 doses Polio, 1 dose MMR, 3 doses Hib, 3 doses Hepatitis B, and 1 dose Varicella vaccine
- 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series combination = 4 doses DTP or DTaP, 3 doses Polio, 1 dose MMR, 3 doses Hib, 3 doses Hepatitis B, 1 dose Varicella, and 4 doses PCV7 vaccine.<sup>33</sup>

Completion rates reported in the following table were calculated by ADHS. Since ADHS reported the second and third series separately, both are included. The immunization rates, as reported, are slightly lower for the North Pima Region than for Arizona and Pima County for all years. The number of children immunized in North Pima increased from 2005 to 2007, particularly in series three for 19-35 month olds, from 844 to 1,435. The number and percent of children immunized declined slightly as reported in North Pima from 2007 to 2009. According to these figures, in 2009, 61 percent of infants completed their immunizations; 39 percent of children 19-35 months old completed the second series and 34 percent of children 19-35 months old completed the third series. A question arises about the comparability of the number of children completing the immunization schedules and the number of children completing well child checks.

33 Definitions obtained from Ohio Department of Public Health available at <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/idc/immunize/immform.aspx>

# Child Immunizations, Number and Percent Completed for Arizona, Pima County, and North Pima Region, 2005, 2007, & 2009

	ARIZONA		PIMA COUNTY		NORTH PIMA REGION	
2005	TOTAL COMPLETED	PERCENT	TOTAL COMPLETED	PERCENT	TOTAL COMPLETED	PERCENT
3:2:2:2 completed						
12-24 months	70,371	70.5%	9,589	71%	1,894	66.8%
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	66,546	45.9%	9,268	47.6%	1,542	39.1%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	37,182	25.6%	5,532	28.4%	844	21.4%
<b>2007</b>						
3:2:2:2 completed						
12-24 months	68,480	70.9%	10,421	74.9%	1,933	70.6%
4:3:1:3:3:1 Completed 19-35 months	69,141	47.9%	9,920	49.9%	1,748	45.0%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	58,797	40.7%	8,616	43.4%	1,435	36.9%
<b>2009</b>						
3:2:2:2 completed						
12-24 months	62,660	66.6%	9,241	63.9%	1,675	61.2%
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	60,550	42.2%	9,390	43.4%	1,612	38.7%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	54,624	38.0%	8,399	38.8%	1,417	34.0%

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF, April 2009.

The number and percent of children completing the three immunization series in 2009 are presented below by zip code. All of the numbers and the percent calculations in the table were provided by ADHS.

## 2009 Child Immunizations, Number and Percent Completed in the North Pima Region by Zip Code

ZIP CODE	12-24 MONTHS	3:2:2:2 COMPLETED	% 3:2:2:2	19-35 MONTHS	4:3:1:3:3:1 COMPLETED	% 4:3:1:3:3:1	4:3:1:3:3:1:4 COMPLETED	% 4:3:1:3:3:1:4
85653	289	195	67.5%	429	201	46.9%	182	42.4%
85658	88	51	58.0%	82	26	31.7%	21	25.6%
85704	331	192	58.0%	463	165	35.6%	151	32.6%
85718	175	84	48.0%	295	89	30.2%	76	25.8%
85737	171	99	57.9%	263	89	33.8%	84	31.9%
85739	80	45	56.3%	149	47	31.5%	42	28.2%
85741	433	280	64.7%	639	263	41.2%	228	35.7%
85742	318	208	65.4%	515	207	40.2%	180	35.0%
85743	443	300	67.7%	673	287	42.6%	243	36.1%
85749	141	88	62.4%	216	80	37.0%	73	33.8%
85750	164	83	50.6%	260	92	35.4%	80	30.8%
85755	110	50	45.5%	180	66	36.7%	57	31.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2743</b>	<b>1675</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>4164</b>	<b>1612</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>1417</b>	<b>34.0%</b>

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF, April, 2010

## 9. Breast Feeding Support

There are no comprehensive data sources on the number of women who breastfeed their infants in Arizona or Pima County. The number of women living in the region who give birth at the Women's Center at Northwest Regional Hospital (NRH) and the Marana Health Center's maternity and obstetrics facility and receive breastfeeding consultations is not publicly reported. The Women's Outreach Education Coordinator at NRH oversees the breastfeeding support program for women who have given birth there and also provides resources for women in the region who seek additional support after giving birth elsewhere. The resources include a list of additional hospitals in the Tucson area that have breastfeeding support programs (Corondelet St. Joseph Hospital Lactation Services, Tucson Medical Center Breastfeeding Support Program, and University Hospital Lactation Services.) These three hospitals have lactation consultants on staff who can provide private consultations. The main WIC office in Tucson provides services through BEST (Breastfeeding Education Support Team.) A number of private organizations provide consultations and home visits for a fee (Best Fed Breastfeeding Support, LLC., Desert Doula, La Leche League International, Mama's Latte LLC., We Follow the Stork, and Womb Dance Lactation). Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services, a partner organization of the North Pima region, also provides breastfeeding support services to teen mothers. Many of the organizations listed above provide bilingual services.

Additional resources listed are locations that rent hospital grade pumps for women who are returning to the workplace, provide prenatal breastfeeding classes, post-birth breastfeeding support groups, and pregnancy and postpartum depression support groups. Two local hotline numbers for pregnancy and postpartum depression are provided, as well as a number of on-line resources. Finally, a list of doula is provided who are certified breastfeeding counselors and offer services for a fee in the greater Tucson area.

## 10. Developmental Screenings and Services

The Arizona chapter of the American Society of Pediatrics listed the following agencies that provide services to children birth through age five in their white paper *Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs*.<sup>34</sup>

- The Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) in the Department of Economic Security (DES) serving children ages 0-3 years;
- The Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) in DES serving children of all ages who have a diagnosis or are at risk for one of four specific developmental diagnoses (mental retardation, autism, cerebral palsy, or epilepsy);
- Child Find, serving children ages 3 to 5 years old with developmental delays, funded by Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) through the Arizona Department of Education (ADE).
- Arizona Schools for the Deaf and Blind (ASDB), serving children from birth to age 22 who have certain hearing and vision disabilities.
- The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), through Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT).

The report by pediatricians notes the shortage of therapies and therapists for children with

developmental disabilities, which affects children at a sensitive time period when brain development is critical.

To assess the number of children receiving services and screenings for disabilities, data were obtained from DES on the number of children served by DDD and AzEIP in 2007 and 2009. The numbers are reported in the following tables for Arizona, Pima County, and the North Pima Region. Data were made available at the zip code level. In North Pima, 259 children received DDD services in 2007 and 297 children received services in 2009, an increase of 14.7 percent. However, the number of children who are in need of these services but did not receive them is unknown.

### DDD Recipients, Children Ages 0-6, Arizona, Pima County, and North Pima Region, 2007 & 2009

	ARIZONA	PIMA COUNTY	NORTH PIMA REGION
2007 Total Children	8,562	1,342	259
2009 Total Children	8,976	1,540	297
Percent Change	14.8%	10.3%	14.7%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, April 2009

The number of children who received developmental screening services through AzEIP in the North Pima Region was 134 in 2007 and 198 in 2009, an increase of nearly 48 percent. It is encouraging to see the growth in services, however, as stated above, there are no sources of data that indicate how many children are in need of these services in the region.

34 Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs, available at <http://www.azaap.net/userfiles/Early%20Intervention%20In%20AZ%20WHITE%20PAPER%205-9-08.pdf>

## Arizona Early Intervention Program Screenings (AzEIP), Arizona, Pima County, and North Pima, 2007 & 2009

	ARIZONA	PIMA COUNTY	NORTH PIMA REGION
2007 Totals	3,450	510	134
2009 Totals	5,078	789	198
Percent Change	47.2%	54.7%	47.8%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, April 2009

The North Pima Region is investing in several strategies to increase developmental services, screenings and support services for children birth through age five, in large part by providing connective services to children and their families through early child care and educational settings.

- In 2010, the region is targeting fifteen early child care and education programs to receive speech and language as well as social and emotional support services through Easter Seals Blake Foundation and Prevent Child Abuse Arizona. This strategy includes ongoing instruction, consultation, and mentoring of teachers in centers and caregivers in regulated homes through a speech language pathologist and/or early children mental health specialist. Services focus on speech, language, communication, literacy and social-emotional growth for children. Parent education and referrals for formal state funded screenings and interventions are provided.
- A second part of this strategy includes technical assistance offered to early child care and education programs and in home settings for identifying developmental delays, and facilitating referrals for screening and intervention services through technical assistance from the University of Arizona Scottish Rite Child Language Center, the Grunewald Blitz Clinic, the Parent Connection, and Southwest Human Development. This multi-pronged activity includes instruction on positive behavior supports and providing technical assistance regarding individual children's needs. Eight center directors, 82 teachers/caregivers, 700 children and 1000 parents are targeted to receive this intervention.
- A third strategy is to provide funding for therapists who specialize in working with young children to alleviate the delays that can happen when parents need special services at critical times in their child's development. The region is providing financial incentives for three therapists to provide timely and accessible services to children in the region with special needs in Fiscal Years 2010-2011.
- A fourth strategy involves providing a Child Care Health Consultant (CCHC) to service early care and education settings that are not participating in Quality First. The role of the CCHC is to assist early care providers in achieving high standards related to the health and safety, to provide consistent visits and consultations to monitor health and safety and respond to emergent requests, provide consultation on working and communicating with families about the needs of their children, and provide referral and follow-up for needed community based services. A particular area of emphasis for the consultant working in this region is nutrition and obesity prevention. Thirty early care and education setting are targeted in 2010.



## II.C. Supporting Families

Supportive services for families include a variety of formal and informal services, supports and tangible goods that are determined by a family's needs. Support can be provided in homes, at early care and education service programs, and in the broader network of community based services. The purpose of family support is to promote the well-being of children and families and build on the strengths of family members in an atmosphere of respect for the family's culture, language and values. Family support practices and strategies are a common program component of child abuse and neglect prevention as well as family preservation programs.<sup>35</sup>

Exemplary early care and childhood centers use evidenced-based program strategies to build protective factors that support families that can ultimately prevent child abuse and neglect.<sup>36</sup> In an early care and education setting, family support may be provided by teachers, a family resource specialist and/or outside providers. These may include: family assessment and plans to address family needs, referrals to resources and services, informal counseling, parenting information, family literacy programs, lending libraries, drop-in times for parents to meet staff and other parents, and organizing fun family activities.

For Fiscal Year 2010, the North Pima Regional Partnership identified the need to increase access to comprehensive family education and support services. The primary strategies for addressing this need are to coordinate and integrate funded activities with existing family support systems and to increase the availability of resources that support language and literacy development for young children and their families. Nearly all of the indicators described in this needs and assets report, such as low education and high poverty levels, point to the need for intensified family supportive services in the areas of remedial education, literacy, and economic and nutritional assistance. The North Pima Regional Council's efforts in this area for 2010 are described later in this section. What immediately follows are indicators that describe additional areas of need that relate to family support.

### 1. Child Safety and Security

Child safety and security involve many subjects, but one of most concern is child abuse and neglect, which necessitates family support services in a community. Child abuse and neglect indicators are difficult to interpret due to the limitations of official record-keeping and their low incidence in the general population. The following table shows the total number of children birth through age five who were removed from their homes due to child abuse and neglect in 2007 and 2009. In 2009, there were 188 child removals officially reported in the North Pima region, compared to 123 removals

#### Arizona Child Protective Services; Removal of Children Birth Through Age Five from Homes in Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region, 2007 and 2009

	2007	2009
Arizona	7,462	8,002
Pima County	1,251	1,574
North Pima	123	188

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

35 Arizona Department of Health Services (2009). *Arizona's Project Launch Environmental Scan Report*. <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/owch/index.htm>

36 Center for the Study of Social Policy, *Key Program Elements: Family Support Services. Strengthening Families through Early Care and Education*, <http://www.cssp.org>

reported in 2007, an increase of 53 percent. These removals represent about 10 percent of all removals of children birth through age five in Pima County in 2007 and about 12 percent in 2009.

Another indicator of child abuse and neglect is the number of child dependency cases formally processed by the courts. In 2008, there were 1,076 dependency petitions filed in the Pima County Juvenile Court alleging abuse or neglect of children (mostly involving parental substance abuse). This was a 25 percent increase from 2007, and nearly half (47 percent) of these children were five years old or younger. Factors such as the economic recession, and increasing public concern about child abuse, as well as higher surveillance may have contributed to this increase.<sup>37</sup>

## 2. Substance abuse and behavioral health

There are no official reports of adult substance use and other behavioral health issues available specifically for the Pima County or the North Pima Region. The numbers of women and children receiving behavioral health treatment is the closest indicator for measuring this need. The Arizona Department of Health Services, Behavioral Health Division provided data on state recipients of behavioral health services. Pima County is designated as Geographical Service Area 5 (GSA 5) by ADHS. The Community Partnership of Southern Arizona is currently the Regional Behavioral Health Authority for the GSA 5 region, and is responsible for administering the direct provision of behavioral health services for this area. The following table shows the total number of pregnant and non-pregnant women with dependents who received state funded behavioral health services for general mental health or substance abuse problems in 2007 and 2009. As shown in the following table, of the total women who received either mental health or substance abuse services in Pima County, pregnant women with dependents represented a very small percentage, 2.2 percent for mental health and 4.7 percent for substance abuse services. Non-pregnant women with dependents represent a much larger percentage receiving these types of services, about 33 and 38 percent respectively. Pima County had a smaller percentage of pregnant women with dependents receiving services than Arizona (4.7 percent versus 7.5 percent respectively). In contrast, a greater percentage women with dependents in Pima County (34 percent and 43.3 percent) received mental health and substance abuse services than across the state as a whole (23.6 percent and 40.6 percent).

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37 Pima County Juvenile Court, Blue Print for the Future, Annual Report 2008

### Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Women with Dependents Who Received Behavioral Health Services in Arizona and GSA -5 (Pima County) in 2007 and 2009

	2007		2009	
	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
<b>ARIZONA - PREGNANT WOMEN WITH DEPENDENTS</b>				
General Mental Health	849	1.9%	1,433	2.6%
Substance abuse	692	5.0%	1,001	7.5%
<b>ARIZONA - WOMEN WITH DEPENDENTS</b>				
General Mental Health	7763	17.3%	13,092	23.6%
Substance abuse	3699	27.1%	5,440	40.6%
Arizona All General Mental Health Women	44,808	-	55,334	-
Arizona All Substance Abuse Women	13,644	-	13,400	-
<b>GSA 5 - PREGNANT WOMEN WITH DEPENDENTS</b>				
General Mental Health	287	3.2%	214	2.2%
Substance abuse	130	5.3%	107	4.7%
<b>GSA 5 - WOMEN WITH DEPENDENTS</b>				
General Mental Health	2,897	32.7%	3,326	34.0%
Substance abuse	916	37.7%	982	43.3%
GSA 5 All General Mental Health Women	8865	-	9,773	-
GSA 5 All Substance Abuse Women	2,451	-	2,269	-

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF

The table that follows shows the total numbers of children birth through age five who received publicly funded behavioral health services in GSA 5 (Pima County) and in Arizona for 2007 and 2009. ADHS reports these numbers by children who were “not seriously emotionally disturbed” and “all children.” Children who were not diagnosed with an emotional disturbance represent a majority of the children who received services. ADHS did not provide information on the type of services they receive. The number of children birth through age five in Pima County receiving services increased from a total of 2,014 in 2007 to 2,429 in 2009 representing about a 21 percent increase for this region. The 2009 number receiving services, 2,429, represents about 11 percent of the estimated number of children birth through age five in Pima County in 2009 (21,936), or just over one in ten children.

### Children who Received Behavioral Health Services in Arizona and GSA 5 (Pima County), 2007 and 2009

	2007		2009	
	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL CHILDREN 0-5 SERVED	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL CHILDREN 0-5 SERVED
Arizona - Children 0-5, not seriously emotionally disturbed	5,428	66.7%	6,431	67.7%
Arizona - Total Children 0-5 served	8,133	-	9,504	-
GSA 5 - Children 0-5, not seriously emotionally disturbed	1,456	72.3%	1,770	72.9%
GSA 5 - Total Children 0-5 served	2,01	-	2,429	-

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF

### 3. FTF Funded Family Support Services and other Assets

In Fiscal Year 2010, the North Pima Region funded several non-profit organizations to provide comprehensive family support services that include many of the evidence-based program strategies described earlier. The services and funded community partners are briefly listed below. A more detailed list of other family support services and providers is provided in Appendix L, the Family Support Alliance Members.

North Pima Region family support funded services and partners in Fiscal Year 2010:

- Community based family support services are provided through The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona's Family Support Alliance grantees and partnering agencies, targeting 140 families.
  - o Parenting education and support for pregnant and parenting teens who are out of school, with 50 teens targeted for services: Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS)
  - o Stay and Play events at local libraries and preschools, parenting classes and new-born support, quarterly nutrition program, and networking opportunities: The Parent Connection
  - o Holistic parenting program including parenting tools, literacy, quality family time, problem solving skills, life skills, budgeting, nutrition and more: Parent Partner Programs
  - o Stay and Play events in 4 schools and 2 community libraries, partnership activities and outreach: Marana Parents as Teachers
- Home visitation services.
  - o Support services for child development, parenting education and health services: Child and Family Resources Healthy Families Program
  - o Support services for families focusing on children with special needs providing screenings and follow-up care, parenting skills, literacy: Easterseals Blake Foundation
  - o Providing new parents with literacy materials and information: Make Way for Books
  - o Supporting children and families for kindergarten readiness, multiple services including health and safety screenings, music education, and family meetings: Amphi School District Parents as Teachers Program

In addition to being the administrative home for several FTF funded grants for family support services, the United Way of Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance's mission is to collaborate and coordinate with the multitude of service providers in Tucson and Southern Arizona to create a more seamless system of services for families and children. The Alliance includes not only the FTF funded partners, but a large number of additional agencies active in the provision of family support services in the greater North Pima Region. The Alliance's goals and activities are further described in the following section on system collaboration and coordination.

## 4. Parental Perceptions of FTF's Services and Support

In order for family support services to be effective, parents must feel that the supports and services they receive are accessible and of high quality. In 2008, First Things First conducted a statewide Family and Community Survey of 3,345 parents and other adults to assess parental and community knowledge and awareness of early childhood issues. A total of 241 adults, including 165 parents, were surveyed in the North Pima region. Their responses were obtained through the North Pima Regional Coordinator from the FTF "Regional Profiles." Although these results are limited, they provide a glimpse of the perceptions parents have about the quality of the family support in the North Pima region.

Parents were asked 11 questions about family support services and access to information. Overall, parents indicated that they were very satisfied with the information and resources available to them about children's development and health (99 percent). Nearly all parents reported that they could locate services they need or want, although 44 percent reported services were not available at times or at locations that are convenient. Sixteen percent reported that they could not find services to prevent problems and only qualified for services after problems were severe. About 52 percent reported they did not know if they were eligible to receive services. About 32 percent of parents reported that services did not reflect their cultural values. Respondents in North Pima gave higher marks than respondents across the state on the ease of location and quality of services, but lower marks on knowledge of eligibility for services.

## II.D. Public Awareness and Collaboration

The family support infrastructure of an early childhood system encompasses a broad array of components in which public awareness and systems collaboration and coordination play an important part. For example, a national workgroup that was formed to study what creates a statewide early childhood system described the elements that a family support infrastructure should include: varied and targeted voluntary services, economic supports, cultural responsiveness, strong and safe communities, and statewide information systems.<sup>38</sup> Together, these components provide a system of support that strengthens families and enriches children. This section addresses public awareness (i.e., information systems) and collaboration and coordination (i.e., systems of resources that create family support).

### 1. Public Awareness

Public awareness of FTF and its mission can be conceptualized on two levels: 1) at the parent or family level where information is provided that increases parents' or caregivers' knowledge of and access to quality early childhood development information and resources, and 2) at a broad public level, in terms of increasing public's awareness or familiarity with the importance of early care and childhood education and how that connects to FTF's mission as a publicly funded program. Current information about what is known in these areas is described below.

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38 Early Childhood Systems Working Group (2006). [http://www.ccsso.org/content/PDFs/ECD\\_System\\_and\\_Core\\_Elements\\_Final.ppt](http://www.ccsso.org/content/PDFs/ECD_System_and_Core_Elements_Final.ppt) State Early Childhood Development System [PowerPoint slides]. From FTF Family Support Framework, 4/28/2009.

a. *Parents' Knowledge about Early Childhood Development: The Family and Community Survey 2008*

The First Things First Family Support Framework states that, "An integral component of an effective family support infrastructure ensures that information is available in a variety of forms and addresses the concerns families may have." Furthermore, information provided to families must do the following:

- Connect programs across communities
- Be available in a variety of forms
- Be culturally appropriate
- Build on family strengths and knowledge
- Provide accurate information
- Offer opportunities for sharing among and between families through various family and social networks <sup>39</sup>

Gaps in these information areas are indicators of unmet needs that require asset building.<sup>40</sup> The most recent primary source available for documenting current public awareness regarding early care and childhood education is the 2008 FTF Family and Community Survey, described above.

When the 241 adult respondents in the North Pima region were asked about when a parent can begin to have significant impact a child's brain development, only 50 percent responded "prenatally and from birth," compared to 78 percent across the state. The following findings highlight other areas where many parents need more information about early childhood development:

Age when an infant or young child begins to take in and react to the world around them	43 percent of respondents incorrectly responded at seven months or older
Impact of first year on school performance	Only 53 percent responded that it has a major impact compared to 79 percent across the state
Language and literacy development	51 percent of respondents incorrectly indicated that television may promote language development as effectively as personal conversation.
Child-parent interaction	Only 28 percent of respondents correctly indicated that a six-month-old is too young to spoil Only 47 percent of respondents correctly indicated that it is appropriate to pick up a three-month-old ever time she cries.

This assessment of parents' understanding of early development identified several knowledge gaps which highlight areas in which parents need additional education and accurate information. Improving parents' understanding of these concepts would positively impact their interactions with their children.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> The 2008 Needs and Assets Report referred to results from several community based surveys conducted by the United Way of Northern Arizona, and the Vail Community Action Board that provided insights into these areas, specifically in regard to parents' access to quality information about early care and childhood development. These results may still be current for assessing progress in these areas.

### *b. The Public's Familiarity with First Things First*

Public awareness of the importance of early care and childhood education was certainly evident when Arizona voters passed the referendum to fund First Things First in 2006. The extent to which the public maintains or increases their familiarity with First Things First depends on how well FTF communicates with the public and educates them about these issues. To this end, the region has funded a community awareness campaign to build the public and political will necessary to make early childhood development and health one of Arizona's top priorities. The North Pima Region has partnered with Central and South Pima Regions, as well as the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and Tohono O'odham Regional Partnership Councils in a cross-regional joint communication plan that includes media, printed material and support of a contracted team of consultants to do public outreach.

## **2. Collaboration and coordination**

Collaboration and coordination across various systems, services, agencies and providers, be they educational, health, economic, or cultural, are needed to create an effective family support infrastructure in an early childhood system. This section describes the most current information to date about collaboration and coordination in the region and across the state.

### *a. Baseline Evidence of Collaboration and Coordination Across the State*

In 2008, FTF conducted a baseline measurement of system coordination and collaboration. The Partner Survey was administered as an on-line survey to 145 respondents that included various partners in early childhood development and care: regional partnership council members, state agencies involved in early childhood efforts, community partners, service providers, non-profit organizations and doctors such as pediatricians and dentists. Only state level results from this survey were made available but they are helpful for understanding regional issues of collaboration and coordination.

Respondents reported that services are good to very good but that family access to services and information is poor. The conclusion of the report was that early childhood services need to be realigned and simplified so that families are aware of and understand the services available and can access these services in a timely manner. Respondents also suggested that FTF expand its inclusionary practices to more community experts and small agencies and intensify outreach and communication to Arizona's hardest to reach families. Many of the strategies described above funded by the North Pima Council are addressing these issues.

### *b. Regional Collaboration*

Southern Arizona has a robust and active coalition of organizations and child advocates that have placed early childhood education and care at the forefront of issues for children and families. Several of these coalitions and partnership existed prior to First Things First and were major contributors to the conceptualization and support of FTF statewide. These organizations were fully described in the 2008 Needs and Assets Report, and the major ones are described only briefly in the following. New developments in systems collaboration and coordination in the region are highlighted in this section.

#### 1) The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, Family Support Alliance

The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona has played a long-standing role in fostering and promoting early care and childhood education in the region. One of United Way's collaborative efforts is First Focus on Kids, a regional partnership comprised of a local council of community representatives formed around enhancing the quality and availability of child care since 1999 in Pima County. Another important asset that was developed recently by the United Way is the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance. The Alliance is coordinated



formally by the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona and was created to increase the coordination and cohesiveness of family support services in the Southern Arizona region. It has multiple goals, and foremost among them are:

- Families will be able to enter services at multiple entry points and will be able to move from more intensive to less intensive services as a child progresses
- Gaps in services to geographically isolated families will be eliminated so that they and other at-risk populations are served <sup>41</sup>

As described earlier, the Family Support Alliance is the administrative home of several FTF Family Support grants funded across all of the FTF Pima regions. See **Appendix M** for an organizational chart of all grantees and partners, a list of all partners, and a link to their Family Alliance Partner Guide. The Alliance meets monthly and partners discuss collaboration and coordination issues. The North and South Pima Regions have a Community Mobilization Director for the Family Support Alliance.

## 2) Early Childhood Partnership in the North Pima Region

II. The North Pima region's Community Mobilization Director funded through United Way is housed in the administrative offices of the Marana Unified School District. As part of her responsibilities, she focuses on outreach and mobilization of community based organizations and businesses to provide services and support for early childhood education and care in the region. Much of her work centers on getting the agencies and service providers located in central Pima County and the Tucson area to provide support and services to centers, care givers, and parents in Marana, Picture Rocks, Catalina, Oro Valley, the Tanque Verde School District and along the River Road. In addition, special outreach is required for providers, care givers and families in the more remote areas of the North Pima region to become aware of programs and resources that exist in nearby communities. As part of the effort to build a coordinated infrastructure for early childhood needs, she is creating a resource guide for parents that includes information about all agencies, organizations, and businesses that provide services in the region. The goal is to link the resources and providers with those needing services through meetings, new associations, and public events. These include:

- Home Provider Network of certified and unregulated providers that meets on a monthly basis to discuss topics of their choosing for which they receive professional training hours.
- Professional development sessions that occur on a monthly basis in the North Pima Region and on a quarterly basis for smaller areas within the region for directors of child care centers about specific topics such as those related to the ADHS "Empower PAC"
- Email newsletter sent to providers and parents throughout the region on a monthly basis.
- Conducting special outreach events such as the Child and Family Festival held in April 2010 that gathered over 40 agencies, organizations and businesses that provide services to young children and their families. This was the first major community outreach event conducted on behalf of the North Pima region to bring awareness and information about local resources for families with young children in need of care, pre-school, or other support services.
- Attending as many community outreach events as possible to help promote these programs and services to the communities.

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41 <http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/family-support-alliance> retrieved on March, 2010



- Development of a web site that provides resources and links for parents and interested community members.<sup>42</sup>

These activities demonstrate the progress that the North Pima PRC's investments in strategies have made in creating coordinated efforts across service providers and raising public awareness through coordinated strategies. Although there is more progress to be made, the foundation for coordinated services for families and children in the region is well underway.

### 3) Community Conversation on Coordination

In May 2010, the FTF Southeastern Arizona Region hosted a "Community Conversation on Coordination" that involved all six FTF Regional Planning Councils and their partners in the Southeast. The purpose of this meeting was to share ideas about coordination and to present findings from an environmental scan that involved interviewing council members, grantees, and community partners from all six FTF regions in the Southeastern Arizona area.<sup>43</sup> The environmental scan assessed the participants' past experiences and future vision for coordination in the Southeastern Arizona area. Participants identified three main elements that contributed to positive coordination: comprehensive participation, effective communication and regular meetings. Barriers to successful coordination were: "turfdom" or unwilling and self-interested attitudes that prevent coordination from taking place, lack of communication, limited time to work on coordination, and geographical distance to travel for coordination. The vision for future positive coordination involved information sharing through cross-regional meetings and improved interaction between FTF grantees. The importance of increasing public awareness was stressed. A "one-stop shop" website where parents can obtain early childhood development information, hotlines, and newsletters were suggested ways to increase public awareness.

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42 <http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/education/first-focus-kids/early-education-partnership-north>

43 From Vision To Reality: Coordination of Southeastern Arizona's Early Childhood Development and Health Services. FTF 2010.

### III. CONCLUSION

The North Pima region is made up of diverse communities whose families with young children vary in their capacities, resources and needs. The region contains both affluent and high needs metropolitan and suburban areas, incorporated towns and unincorporated rural communities, grouped together in an area that extends across 1300 square miles. Extremely affluent communities like the Catalina Foothills contrast Pima County's designated Community Development Target Areas of Marana, Rillito, Catalina and Picture Rocks. Overall, the North Pima region's adult population is more affluent and highly educated than Pima County as a whole, which results in lower scores on indexes of need. Nevertheless, the continued deepening of the economic recession that started in 2007 creates significant challenges and hardship for many families with young children due to job loss and the reduction in the safety net of health and human service programs. The North Pima Region is addressing many of their challenges.

There are over 18,000 children birth through age five who require services in health, education and other areas. The region's capacity to provide regulated care and education is limited to a maximum capacity of about 5,500 slots. It is unlikely that all of these slots are used. The cost of care is prohibitive for many working families, which forces them to choose affordability over quality. Yet quality care is limited, with only eight accredited centers in the region. The lack of sufficient and affordable regulated care suggests that working families turn to kith and kin care, which is more convenient and affordable. But unregulated care can compromise optimal child development due to lack of formal education and training.

There are limited opportunities in the region for education and professional development in the early child care field. Pursuing an Associate's degree or an early child care certificate is beyond the reach of many people working in this field. The average full time salary for early child care teachers and teaching assistants is comparable to salaries of non-skilled workers, lower than a living wage. The North Pima region is investing in scholarship opportunities for staff members in centers undergoing quality improvements. Professional development opportunities are also being provided through networks and associations.

The North Pima region is investing in a number of strategies to support children and families with health care needs, oral health, screenings for development delays as well as social-emotional support services. Family support is growing through community-based activities as well as home-based support services.

The North Pima Region, with the help of its funded partners, has made progress in creating assets that are already making a strong contribution to building a more coordinated system of early childhood education, health and family supportive services. Building a coordinated system is a long-term proposition that requires a long-term commitment from all actors. The North Pima region has harnessed many agencies, organizations and individuals to build alliances that are making headway in this area. The greatest regional asset continues to be the people who are deeply concerned and committed to early childhood care, education, and health issues for children ages birth to five years of age.

## PART TWO

### I. Zip Code Maps and Fact Box Resource Guide

This part of the report provides a map of each zip code in the FTF North Pima Region along with demographic, health, and economic data pertaining to the children birth through age five and their families. The following section provides guidance for understanding the data presented in the zip code fact boxes.

#### I.A. Fact Box Legend

85739	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85739	85619	85737
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	80%	10%	10%
	Catalina	100%		

Each zip code has a table like the one above. The table presents a geographical analysis of the change in the zip code boundary between 2000 and 2010. The original zip code from 2000 is compared with the zip code as it exists in 2010. In the example above, in 2010, what was 85739 now spills into new zip codes 85619 and 85737. The reason for including these changes is that the 2000 Census data listed in the fact boxes correspond to the 2000 zip code, but more recent data regarding TANF, Food Stamps, WIC, new births, immunizations, DES child care subsidies, etc., are from more recent years and correspond to the 2010 zip code geography. Any town or census designated place (population of 20,000 or more) that falls in the zip code is listed in the box. Occasionally, towns and places spill into adjacent zip codes.

Data presented in the fact boxes come from numerous agencies. Often, addresses are not current, which means that a child care center may be listed under an old address or have a business address that is different from the physical location. Therefore, any anomalies should be noted.

#### I.B. Population Statistics in the Fact Boxes

- The source for each number in the fact boxes is presented in the box, such as Census 2000, or ACS 2006-08. The 2009 population estimates for the number of children 0-5 and the numbers of families with children 0-5 were calculated by First Things First for the budgetary allocations for each region. The consultants calculated additional 2009 estimates based on First Things First's methodology and the Census Bureau's HUM projection method (see Appendix D).
- The data in each column refer to a year, be it 2000, 2007, 2009 or 2010. The percent of families receiving TANF, Food Stamps and WIC benefits in 2009 data column uses the 2009 population estimates as the denominator.
- The 2006-08 American Community Survey provides data for "census designated places" with a population of 20,000 or more, as well as for the county and the state. In the fact boxes, these "places" are positioned in the zip code that is most closely associated with that place. For example, information about Drexel Heights is located in the fact box for 85746.

- Child Immunizations Percent Completed: the numbers and percents completed by zip code were provided by the ADHS.
- ACS 2006-08 Educational Attainment of New Mothers: The total number of unmarried and married mothers equals 100 percent. The education level attained for married mothers uses married mothers as the denominator (i.e., among married mothers, 10 percent do not have a high school diploma). The education level attained for unmarried mothers uses unmarried mothers as the denominator (i.e., among unmarried mothers, 12 percent do not have a high school diploma)
- ACS 2006-08 Estimates of New Mothers by Marital Status and Citizenship: The total number of unmarried and married mothers equals 100 percent. The citizenship status for married mothers uses married mothers as a denominator ((i.e., among married mothers, 85 percent are native born and 15 percent are foreign born). The same applies for unmarried mothers.
- Some zip codes do not have any data from certain categories, and are marked n/a for not available

## I.C. Pima County Community Development Target Areas

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The maps include areas known as Pima County Community Development Target Areas. As shown in the figure below, the Pima County Community Services Department has identified 19 Pima County Community Development Target areas as low-income areas eligible for community development assistance.<sup>44</sup> Approximately 7 percent of the Pima County population – approximately 59,000 residents at the time of the 2000 Census – lives within these target areas.

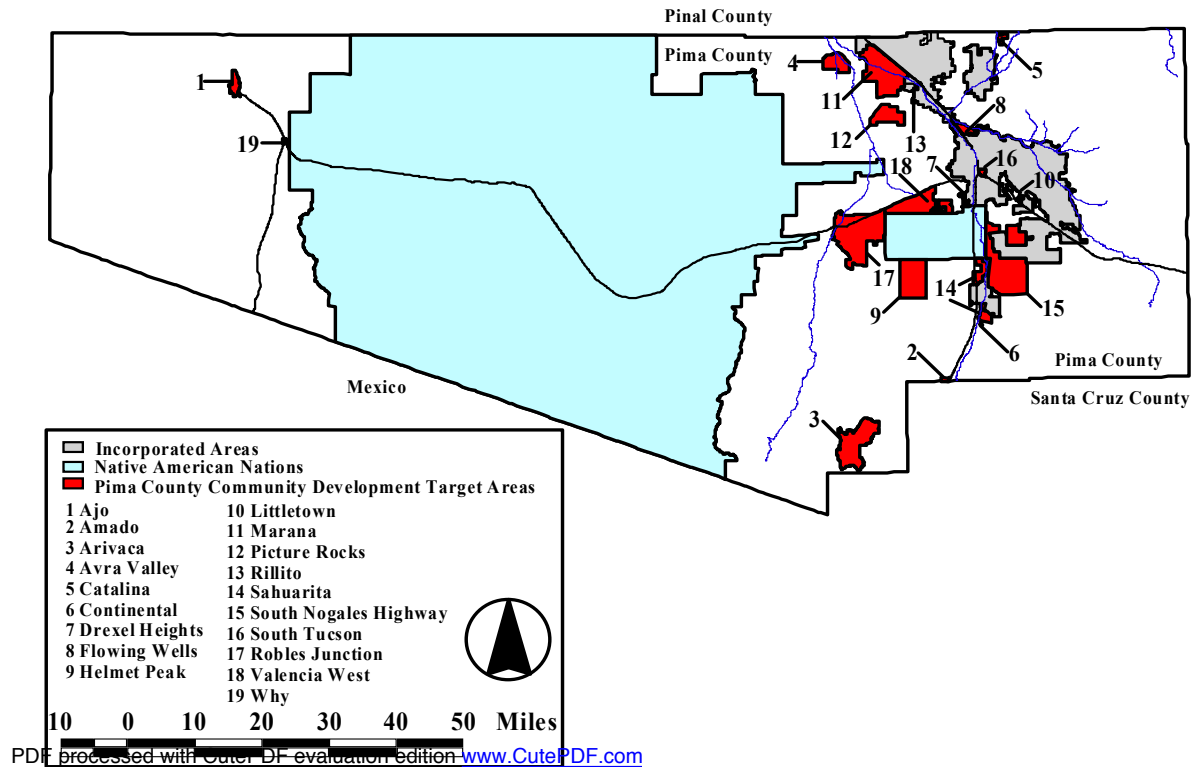
As Community Development Target areas, these places are eligible to receive funding through the federal Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), administered by Pima County. Funding is intended to revitalize lower-income neighborhoods through housing rehabilitation, public facilities, infrastructure improvements and public services.

Pima County Community Development Target Areas are relevant to the work of the FTF Pima County Regional Councils, especially when these services benefit children. The Resource Guide includes the locations of these target areas so the FTF Councils can better coordinate their investments with the Pima County Community Services department.

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<sup>44</sup> To be eligible for funding, the target area must have more than 51% of the households below 80% of the median income as determined by HUD based on the U.S. Decennial Census. Pima County delineates target areas each ten years based on the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Low- and Moderate-Income Estimates which are derived from the decennial census.

## Pima County Community Development Target Areas



Census 2000 Pima County Community Development Target Areas 9

Source: Pima County Community Services Department, 2004.

## I.D. Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing Facilities

The maps show the locations of federally subsidized multi-family housing facilities. The locations of these facilities come from the HUD geographic information system (GIS) "A Picture of Subsidized Households: 2008". This geospatial database is the most current source of data for publicly-subsidized multi-family housing facilities in the United States.

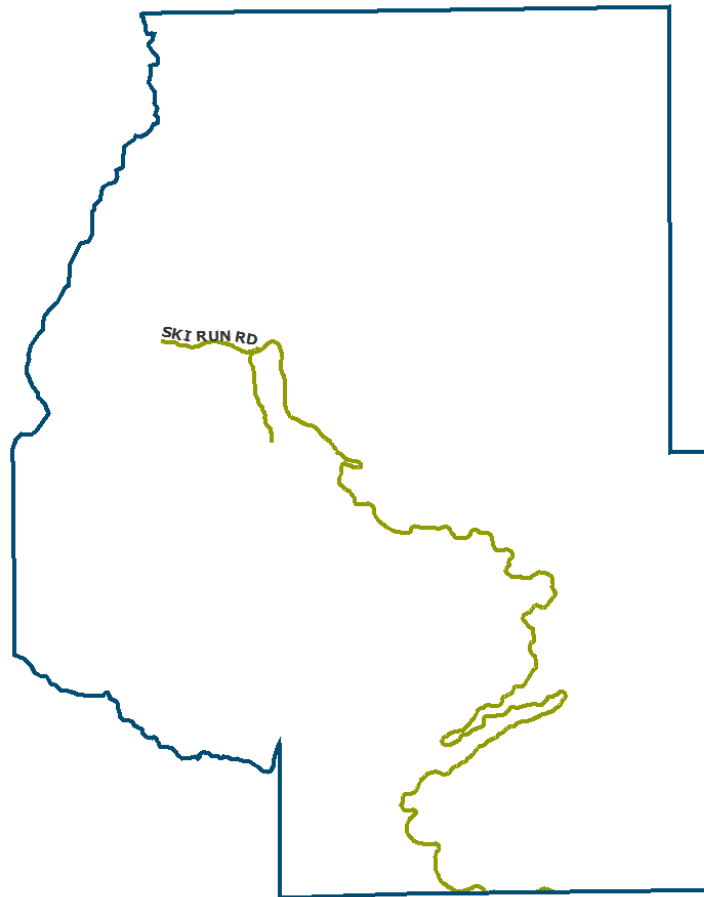
Facilities that are mapped here include facilities whose tenants receive federal housing assistance. These include public housing units, apartments accepting Section 8 housing vouchers, and multi-family units that are part of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program. Senior housing units are excluded from the mapping for this report.

## I.E. Health Facilities, Parks, Public Libraries and Schools

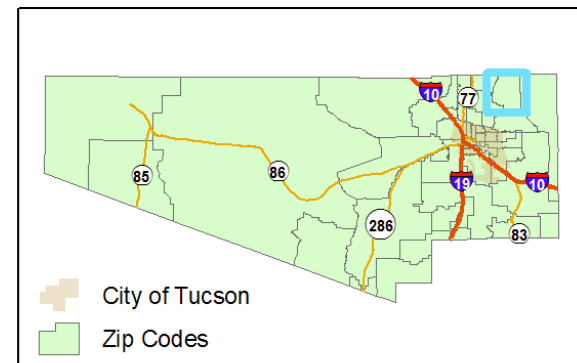
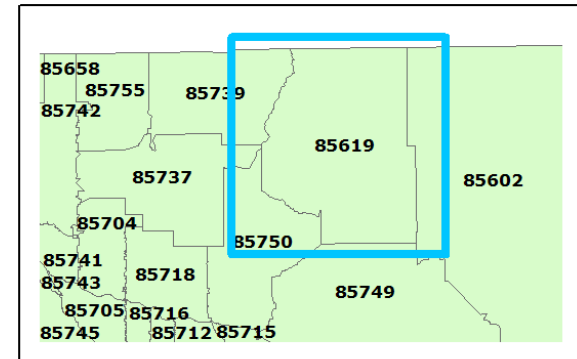
The maps show the location of hospitals, clinics and public health department facilities as well as parks, public libraries and schools. A list of all health facilities, clinics, subsidized multi-family housing facilities, and public libraries is presented by zip code in **Appendix N**. A list of schools by zip code with the percent of students receiving free and reduced lunches is provided in **Appendix F**. A list of schools by zip code with third grade AIMS scores is provided in **Appendix G**.

# I. G. Maps and Fact Boxes

## 85619 Zip Code



0 1 2 4 Miles



### Legend

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing | <b>Health Facilities</b>          |
| Zip 85619                                 | Clinic                            |
| Schools                                   | Federally Qualified Health Center |
| Library                                   | Hospital                          |
| Parks                                     | Pima County Health Department     |

85619	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85619
	2000 zip code	100%
	2010 zip code	100%

### Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	73		88
Children 0-5	0		0
Total Number of Families	24	100.0%	29
Families with Children 0-5	0	0.0%	0
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	0	0.0%	0
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	0	0.0%	0

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	86.3%	0%
Hispanic	11.0%	0%
African American	0.0%	0%
American Indian	1.4%	0%
Asian	1.4%	0%

### Educational Attainment, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	12	30.0%

### Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$32,604	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		47.8%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	0	0	0
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0	0
WIC Recipients Women	0	0	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	0	0	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	12	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq$ 19 yrs old)	1	10.4%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	9	77.1%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	3	22.9%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	2	14.6%
Births to unwed mothers	2	18.8%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	0	0
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	0	0
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	01	0

## Early Education and Child Care

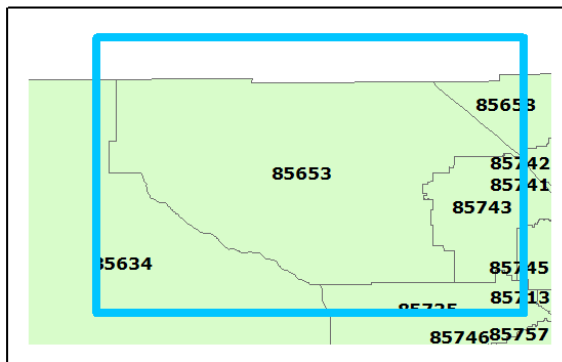
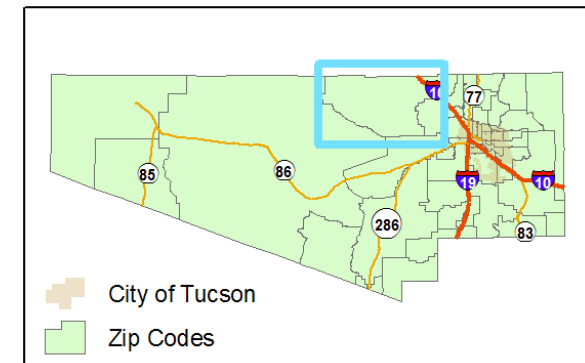
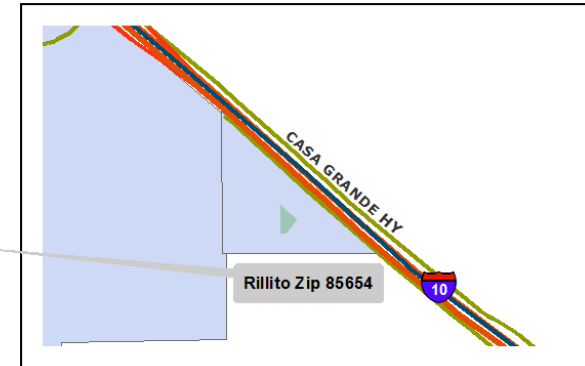
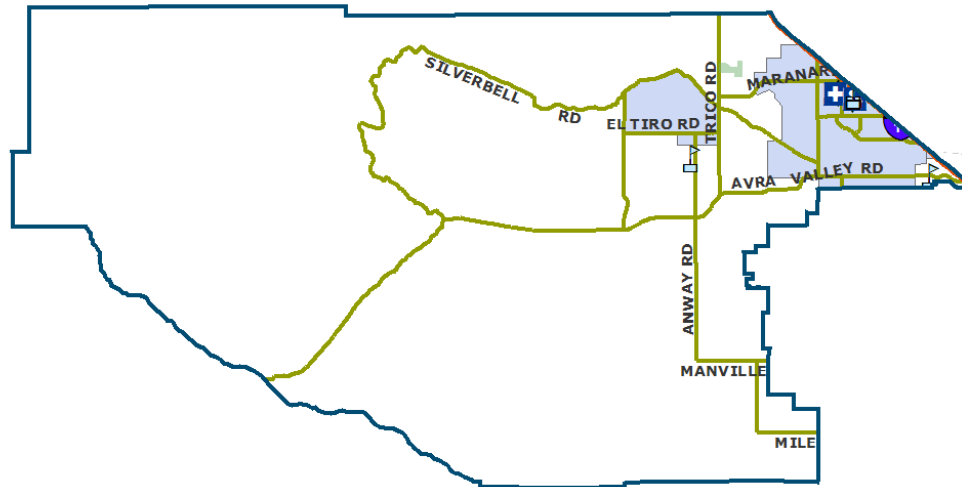
DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	000	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	000	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	000 (00%)	000 (00%)

## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

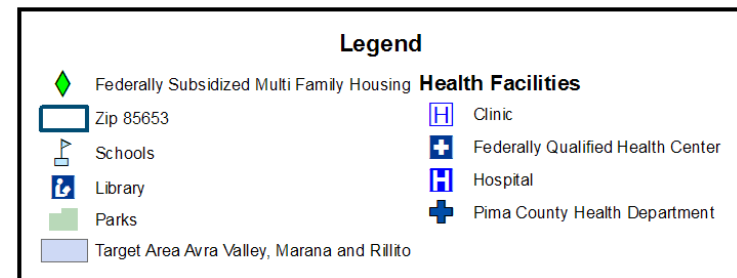
	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0



## 85653 Zip Code



0 1.5 3 6 Miles



85653	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85653	85743	85658
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	98%	2%	
	Avra Valley	100%		
	Marana town	50%	30%	20%
	Rillito	100%		

### Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	10,948		13,214
Children 0-5	844		1,084
Total Number of Families	2,872	100.0%	3,467
Families with Children 0-5	274	9.5%	331
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	81	2.8%	98
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	183	2.3%	49

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	71.7%	60.0%
Hispanic	22.2%	31.3%
African American	1.9%	3.2%
American Indian	2.7%	3.7%
Asian	0.6%	1.3%

### Educational Attainment, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,880	23.9%

### Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$41,504	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		16.2%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		8.7%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		36.9%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		29.6%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		12.0%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	54	41 (12%)	36
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	64	56 (5%)	42
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	220	262 (79%)	302
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	322	391 (36%)	435
WIC Recipients Women	131	154	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	286	320	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	290	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq 19$ yrs old)	35	12.1%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	209	71.9%
No prenatal care	5	1.6%
Publicly-funded births	137	47.1%
Low birth weight newborns ( $< 2,500$ grams at birth)	27	9.2%
Births to unwed mothers	118	40.6%
Number of Infant deaths	2	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	171 (70%)	229 (77%)	195 (68%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	185 (50%)	207 (54%)	201 (47%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	94 (26%)	164 (43%)	182 (42%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	37	34
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	19	25
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	13	36

## Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	65	48
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	51 (79%)	46 (96%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	99	81
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	76 (77%)	70 (86%)

## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	5
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1
DES Certified Homes	5
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	1
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

**Marana (town), Estimates from ACS 2006-2008**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total Population	29,668	
Children 0-5	3,240	
Total Number of Families	7,790	100%
Families with Children 0-5	976	12.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	748	9.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	183	2.3%

RACE/ETHNICITY	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	N/A	55.9%
Hispanic	22.3%	510.4%
African American	3.4%	N/A
American Indian	0.3%	N/A
Asian	4.4%	N/A

**Economic Status of Families & Children, ACS Estimates 2006-2008**

Median Family Income	\$74,286
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less	7.0 %

Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	4.3%	6.9%	8.2%

**Educational Attainment, ACS Estimates 2006-2008**

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,708	7.9%
New Mothers' Marital Status and Education		
Unmarried Mothers	74.7%	
Less than high school graduate	0.0%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25.3%	
Some college or associate's degree	0.0%	
Bachelor's degree	74.7%	
Married mothers:	84.3%	
Less than high school graduate	6.5%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17.3%	
Some college or associate's degree	35.9%	
Bachelor's degree	24.0%	

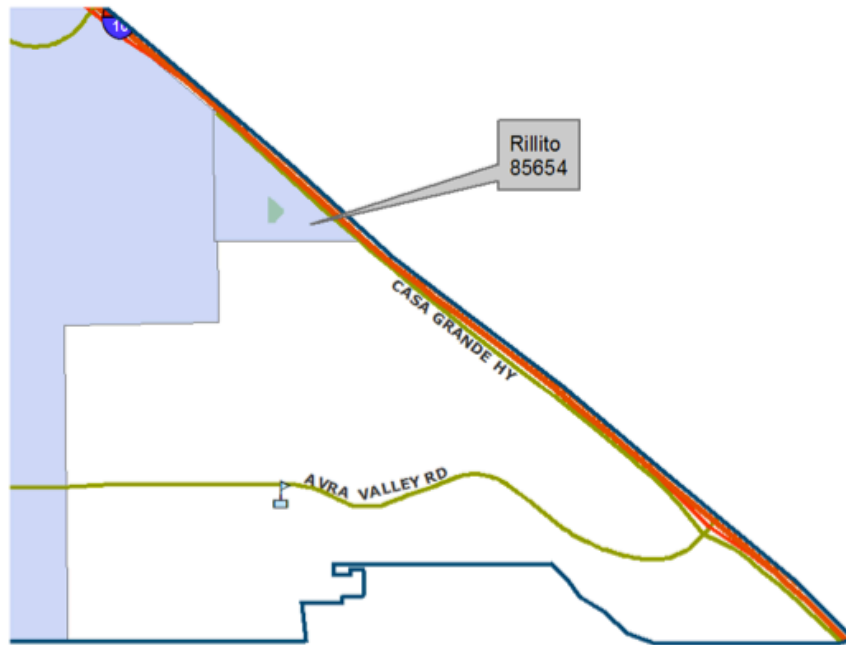
**New Mothers by Marital Status and Citizenship, ACS Estimates 2006-2008**

	<b>NEW MOTHERS</b>	<b>% NEW MOTHERS</b>
Women 15-50 giving birth in the last 12 months		
Unmarried	83	15.7%
Native	45	8.5%
Foreign-born	38	7.2%
Married	446	84.3%
Native	338	63.9%
Foreign-born	108	20.4%
<b>TOTAL NEW MOTHERS</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

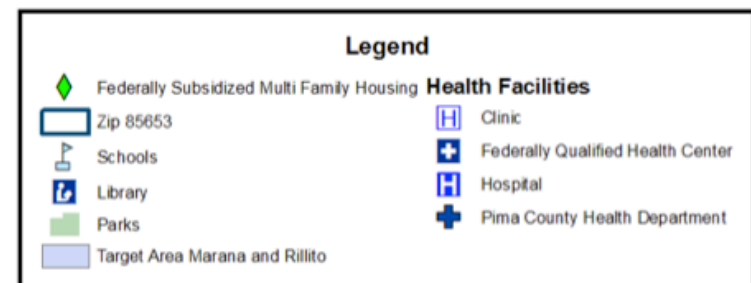
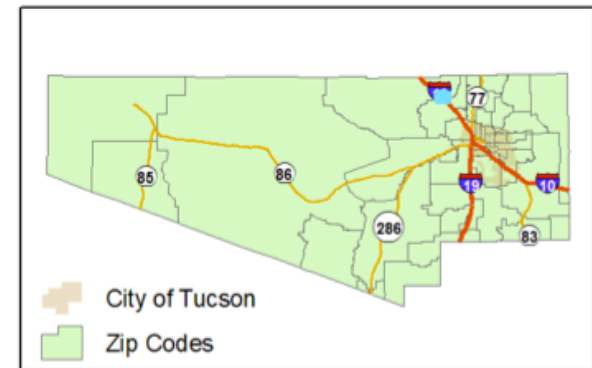
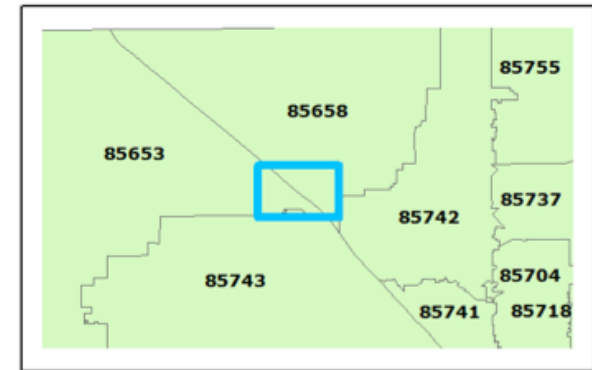
*Avra Valley, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-2008*

Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	2.5%	4.1%	4.9%

## 85654 Zip Code



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



85654	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES		85654
	2000 zip code		100%
	2010 zip code		100%

85654 is a small area within 85653 and includes (part of) Rillito. Most of the data for this population are included in the figures for 85653

### Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	148		178
Children 0-5	6		8
Total Number of Families	40	100.0%	48
Families with Children 0-5	2	5.0%	2
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	0	0.0%	0
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	0	0.0%	0

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	34.5%	50.0%
Hispanic	26.4%	25.0%
African American	31.8%	25.0%
American Indian	8.1%	0.0%
Asian	0.7%	0.0%

### Educational Attainment, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	86	65.6%

### Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$19,375	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		53.1%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	1	4	1
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	2	5	1
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	3	8	3
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	5	12	5
WIC Recipients Women	2	2	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	8	3	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	0	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq$ 19 yrs old)	0	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	0	
No prenatal care	0	
Publicly-funded births	0	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	
Births to unwed mothers	0	
Number of Infant deaths	6	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	2	1
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	0	0
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	0	0

## Early Education and Child Care

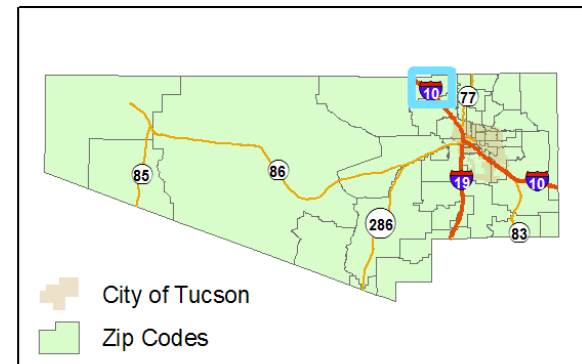
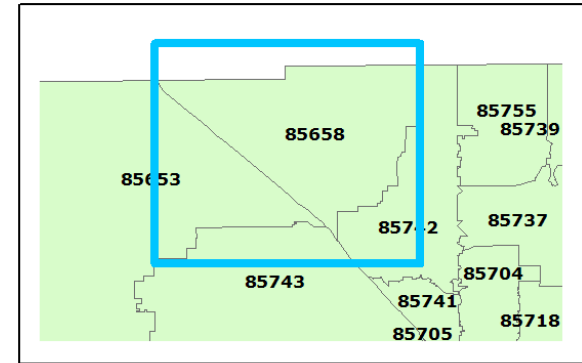
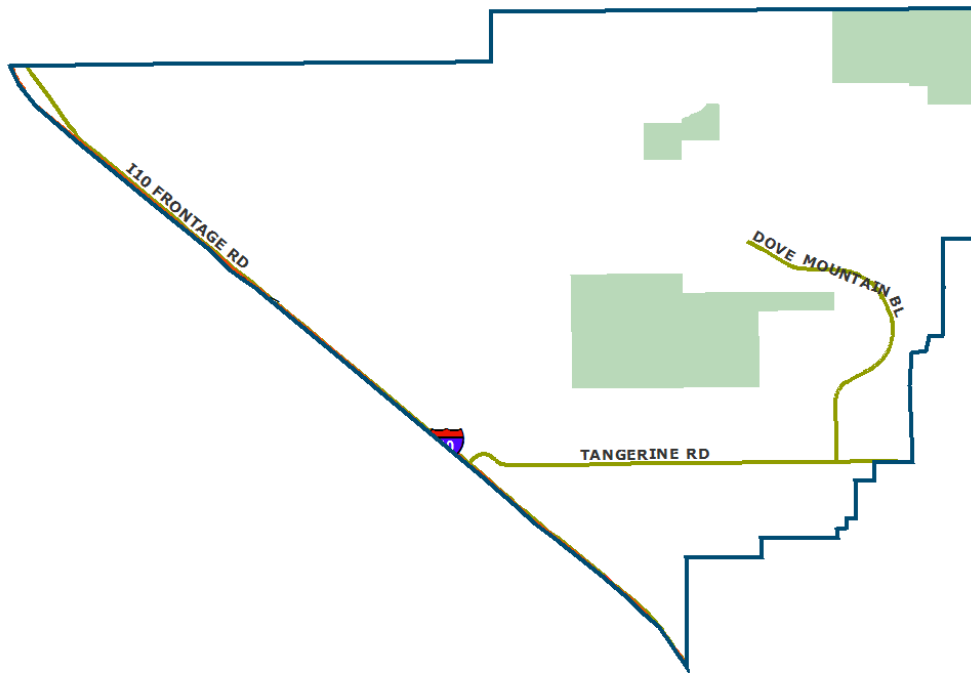
DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	1	2
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	1 (100%)	1 (50%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	1	2
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	1 (100%)	1 (50%)

## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

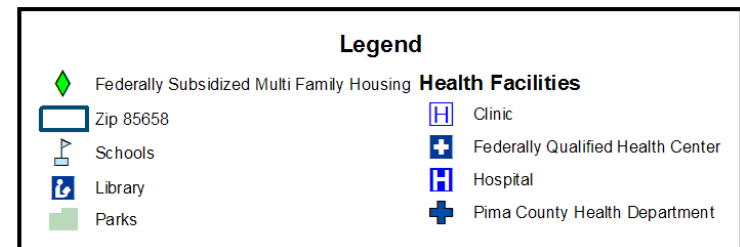
	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0



## 85658 Zip Code



0 0.5 1 2 Miles



**85658****ZIP CODE 85658 WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE 2000 CENSUS. DATA ARE LIMITED.****Population Statistics, Census 2000**

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	n/a	n/a	n/a
Children 0-5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Families	n/a	n/a	n/a
Families with Children 0-5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	n/a	n/a	n/a

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	n/a	n/a
Hispanic	n/a	n/a
African American	n/a	n/a
American Indian	n/a	n/a
Asian	n/a	n/a

**Educational Attainment, Census 2000**

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	n/a	n/a

**Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000**

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	n/a	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		n/a
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		n/a
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	8	2
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	9	3
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	0	45	44
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	0	67	72
WIC Recipients Women	0	0	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	0	0	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	77	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq$ 19 yrs old)	4	5.2%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	58	75.3%
No prenatal care	1	0.9%
Publicly-funded births	15	20.1%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	6	7.8%
Births to unwed mothers	14	18.3%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	24 (67%)	32 (80%)	51 (58%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	15 (42%)	28 (52%)	26 (32%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	10 (28%)	20 (37%)	21 (26%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	3	3
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	0	5
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	0	1

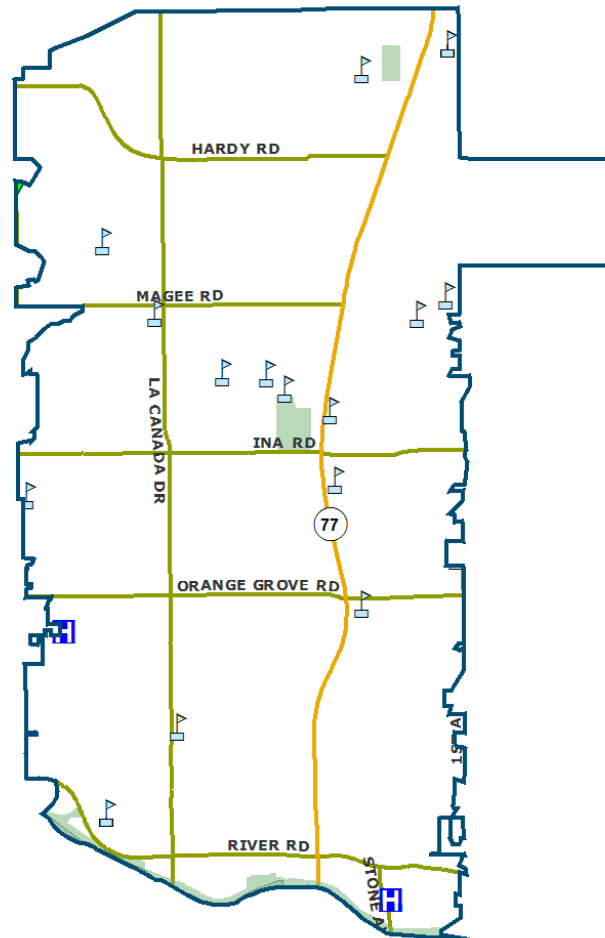
## Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	10	7
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	10 (100%)	5 (71%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	12	7
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	11 (92%)	5 (71%)

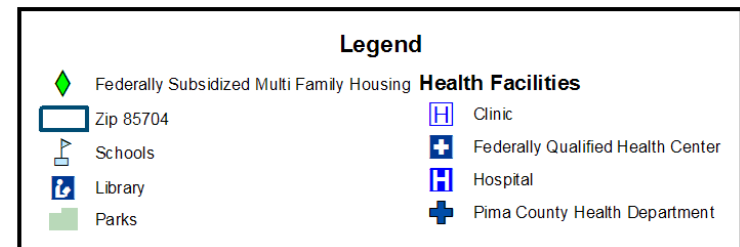
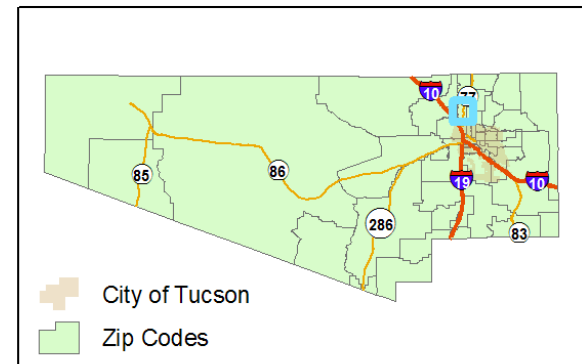
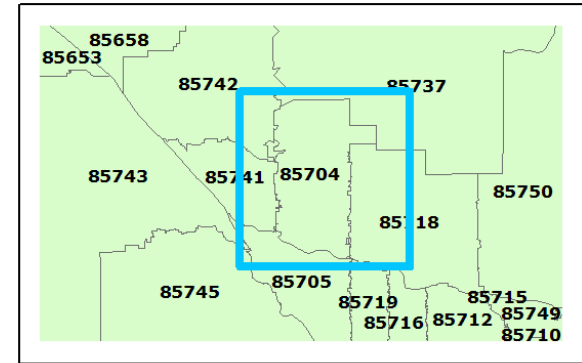
## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
Regulated by Military	0
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

## 85704 Zip Code



0 0.5 1 2 Miles



85704	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85704	85741	85742
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	100%		
	Casas Adobes	50%	25%	25%

### Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	26,869		32,431
Children 0-5	1,242		1,595
Total Number of Families	7,125	100.0%	8,600
Families with Children 0-5	566	7.9%	683
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	163	2.3%	197
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	105	1.5%	127

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	83.4%	67.9%
Hispanic	11.3%	22.1%
African American	1.3%	2.2%
American Indian	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	2.2%	3.8%

### Educational Attainment, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,936	8.7%

### Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$59,039	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		8.9%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		16.8%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		20.6%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		42.0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		11.2%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	31	26 (4%)	39
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	40	30 (2%)	48
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	134	184 (27%)	281
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	180	257 (16%)	383
WIC Recipients Women	82	125	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	113	150	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	271	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq 19$ yrs old)	24	8.9%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	190	70.0%
No prenatal care	8	2.8%
Publicly-funded births	100	36.8%
Low birth weight newborns ( $<2,500$ grams at birth)	26	9.7%
Births to unwed mothers	76	28.2%
Number of Infant deaths	4	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	181 (65%)	212 (73%)	192 (58%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	131 (35%)	161 (43%)	165 (36%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	80 (21%)	125 (34%)	151 (33%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	14	23
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	16	15
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	16	36

## Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	82	65
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	64 (78%)	57 (88%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	101	75
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	76 (75%)	61 (81%)

## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	13
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	4
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	1
Quality First	3

### Casa Adobes, Estimates from ACS 2006-2008

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total Population	59,951	
Children 0-5	4,165	
Total Number of Families	14,230	100%
Families with Children 0-5	1,295	9.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	744	5.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	334	2.3%

RACE/ETHNICITY	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	73.2%	60.3%
Hispanic	21.0%	31.8%
African American	1.3%	N/A
American Indian	0.9%	N/A
Asian	2.5%	N/A

### Economic Status of Families & Children, ACS Estimates 2006-2008

Median Family Income	\$69,267
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less	6.5%

Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	2.9%	4.8%	5.7%

### Educational Attainment, ACS Estimates 2006-2008

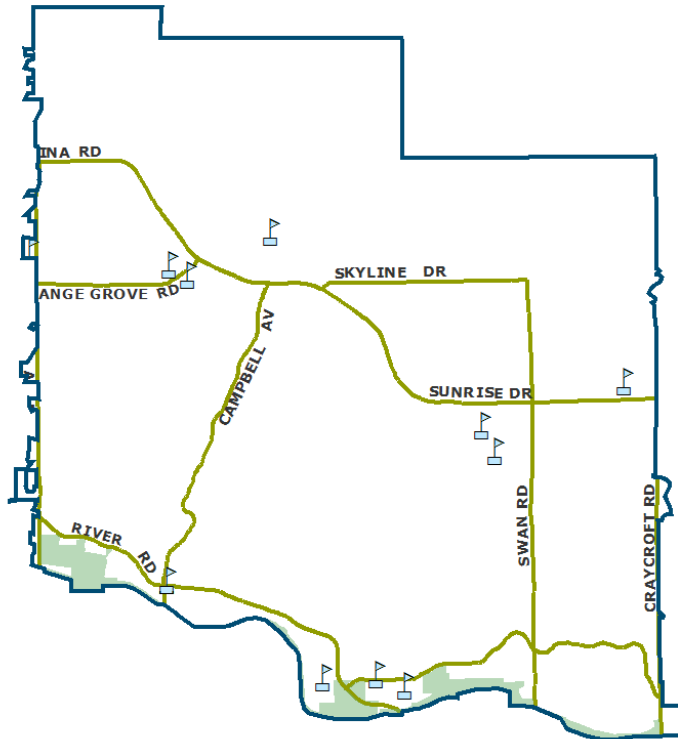
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	2,732	5.9%
New Mothers' Marital Status and Education		
Unmarried Mothers	22.2%	
Less than high school graduate	0.0%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10.1%	
Some college or associate's degree	89.9%	
Bachelor's degree	0.0%	
Married mothers:	77.8%	
Less than high school graduate	0.0%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12.2%	
Some college or associate's degree	37.7%	
Bachelor's degree	36.4%	

**New Mothers by Marital Status and Citizenship, ACS Estimates 2006-2008**

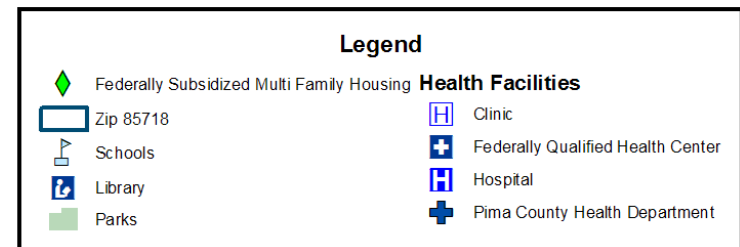
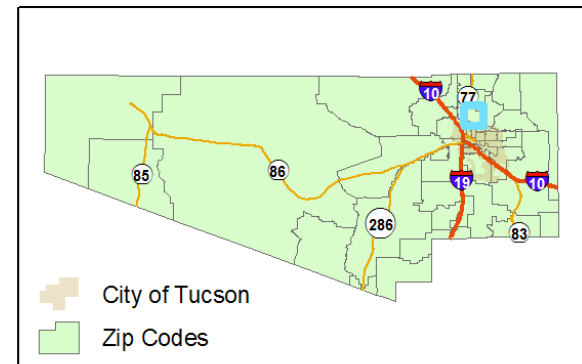
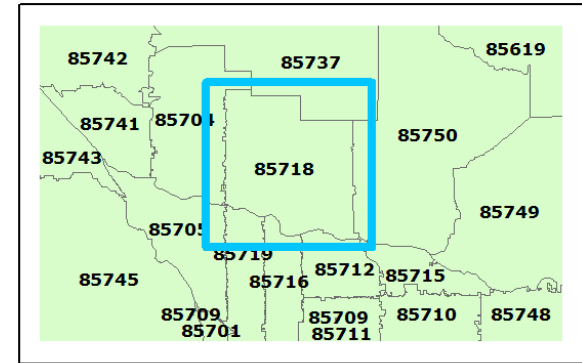
Women 15-50 giving birth in the last 12 months	<b>NEW MOTHERS</b>	<b>% NEW MOTHERS</b>
Unmarried	129	22.2%
Native	129	22.2%
Foreign-born	0	0.0%
Married	451	77.8%
Native	382	65.9%
Foreign-born	69	11.9%
<b>TOTAL NEW MOTHERS</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## 85718 Zip Code



0 0.5 1 2 Miles



85718	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85718	85715	85750
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	100%		
	Catalina Foothills	50%	10%	40%

### Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	26,424		31,894
Children 0-5	1,089		1,398
Total Number of Families	7,291	100.0%	8,800
Families with Children 0-5	442	6.1%	533
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	93	1.3%	112
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	63	0.9%	76

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	86.4%	74.4%
Hispanic	7.5%	16.2%
African American	1.1%	1.2%
American Indian	0.5%	0.9%
Asian	3.0%	3.0%

### Educational Attainment, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	937	4.3%

### Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$85,679	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		5.4%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		2.3%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		1.0%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		1.5%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		5.5%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	12	6 (1%)	4
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	15	7 (0.5%)	5
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	49	56 (10%)	79
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	69	75 (5%)	102
WIC Recipients Women	27	26	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	23	41	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	190	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq 19$ yrs old)	13	7.1%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	144	75.7%
No prenatal care	5	2.8%
Publicly-funded births	49	25.6%
Low birth weight newborns ( $<2,500$ grams at birth)	15	7.7%
Births to unwed mothers	42	21.9%
Number of Infant deaths	3	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	119 (61%)	115 (63%)	84 (48%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	79 (28%)	102 (38%)	89 (30%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	46 (16%)	84 (43%)	76 (26%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	12	20
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	4	11
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	4	15

## Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	34	22
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	28 (82%)	20 (91%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	42	25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	33 (79%)	23 (92%)

## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	8
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	1

**Catalina Foothills, Estimates from ACS 2006-2008**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total Population	59,002	
Children 0-5	3,123	
Total Number of Families	16,434	100%
Families with Children 0-5	818	4.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	641	3.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	144	0.9%

RACE/ETHNICITY	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	N/A	55.9%
Hispanic	22.3%	510.4%
African American	3.4%	N/A
American Indian	0.3%	N/A
Asian	4.4%	N/A

**Economic Status of Families & Children, ACS Estimates 2006-2008**

Median Family Income	\$74,286
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less	7.0 %

Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	4.3%	6.9%	8.2%

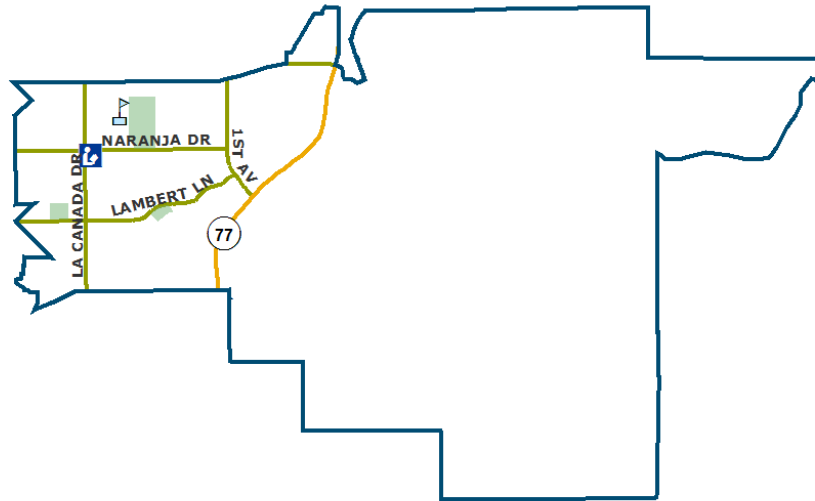
**Educational Attainment, ACS Estimates 2006-2008**

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,708	7.9%
New Mothers' Marital Status and Education		
Unmarried Mothers	74.7%	
Less than high school graduate	0.0%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25.3%	
Some college or associate's degree	0.0%	
Bachelor's degree	74.7%	
Married mothers:	84.3%	
Less than high school graduate	6.5%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17.3%	
Some college or associate's degree	35.9%	
Bachelor's degree	24.0%	

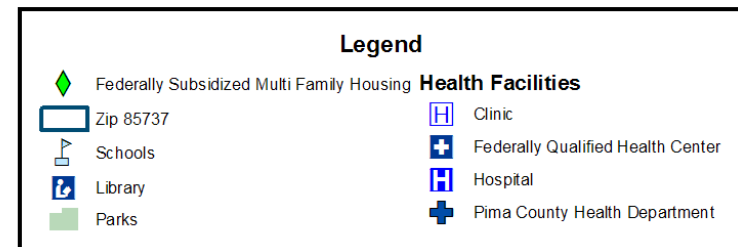
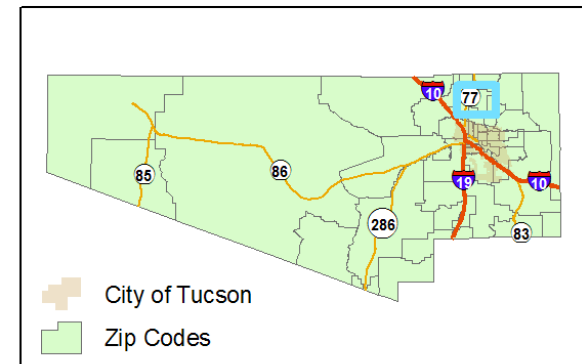
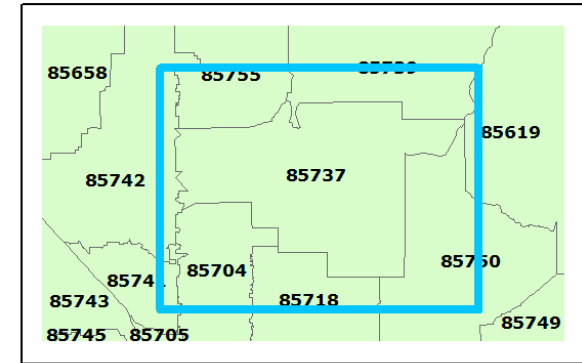
**New Mothers by Marital Status and Citizenship, ACS Estimates 2006-2008**

Women 15-50 giving birth in the last 12 months	<b>NEW MOTHERS</b>	<b>% NEW MOTHERS</b>
Unmarried	83	15.7%
Native	45	8.5%
Foreign-born	38	7.2%
Married	446	84.3%
Native	338	63.9%
Foreign-born	108	20.4%
<b>TOTAL NEW MOTHERS</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 85737 Zip Code



0 0.5 1 2 Miles



85737	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85737	85619	85704	85739	85750	85755	85742
	2000 zip code	100%						
	2010 zip code	35%	25%	5%	10%	15%	10%	
	Oro Valley town	40%		10%			40%	10%

### Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	30,370		36,657
Children 0-5	1,854		2,381
Total Number of Families	9,581	100.0%	11,564
Families with Children 0-5	726	7.6%	876
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	105	1.1%	127
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	74	0.8%	89

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	88.0%	79.6%
Hispanic	7.5%	12.3%
African American	1.1%	1.8%
American Indian	0.4%	0.7%
Asian	1.9%	2.7%

### Educational Attainment, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,179	5.0%

### Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$67,421	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		5.1%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		6.0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		15.4%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		17.0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		4.9%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	8	4 (0.5%)	8
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	9	4 (0.1%)	12
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	24	52 (6%)	69
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	31	72 (3%)	92
WIC Recipients Women	22	36	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	39	50	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	131	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq$ 19 yrs old)	6	4.7%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	97	74.2%
No prenatal care	1	0.8%
Publicly-funded births	29	22.3%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	8	5.8%
Births to unwed mothers	26	20.0%
Number of Infant deaths	1	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	161 (65%)	117 (64%)	99 (58%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	123 (33%)	97 (36%)	89 (34%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	71 (19%)	79 (29%)	84 (32%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	24	18
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	16	19
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	8	8

## Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	19	17
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	15 (79%)	14 (82%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	22	21
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	16 (73%)	17 (81%)

## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	7
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	1
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	1
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	3
Quality First	2



### Oro Valley, Estimates from ACS 2006-2008

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total Population	40,904	
Children 0-5	2,684	
Total Number of Families	11,787	100%
Families with Children 0-5	815	6.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	699	5.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	47	0.4%

RACE/ETHNICITY	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	82.5%	60.6%
Hispanic	9.7%	23.7%
African American	1.7%	N/A
American Indian	0.4%	N/A
Asian	3.3%	N/A

### Economic Status of Families & Children, ACS Estimates 2006-2008

Median Family Income	\$83,716
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less	4.7%

Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	3.2%	5.2%	6.3%

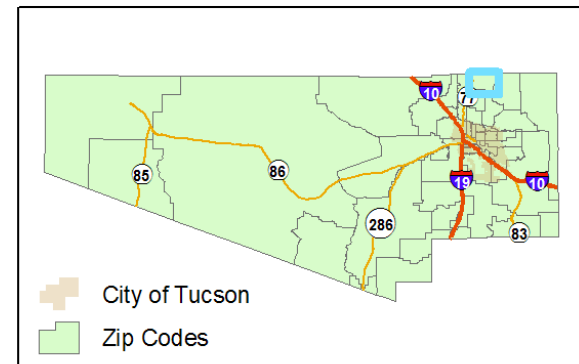
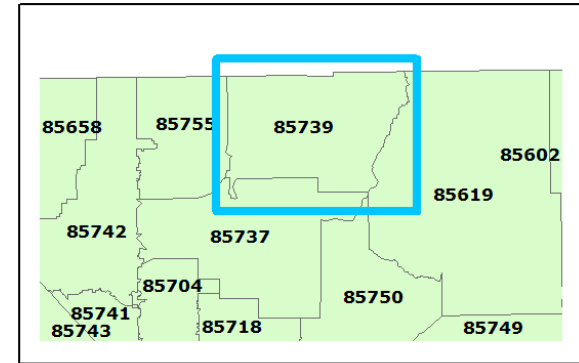
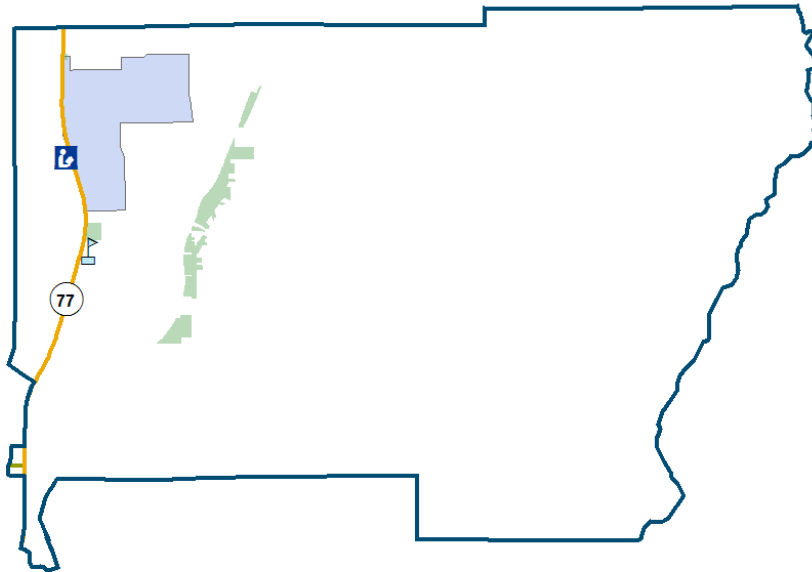
### Educational Attainment, ACS Estimates 2006-2008

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,516	4.7%
New Mothers' Marital Status and Education		
Unmarried Mothers	0.0%	
Less than high school graduate	0.0%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	0.0%	
Some college or associate's degree	0.0%	
Bachelor's degree	0.0%	
Married mothers:	100.0%	
Less than high school graduate	0.0%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3.6%	
Some college or associate's degree	39.6%	
Bachelor's degree	41.8%	

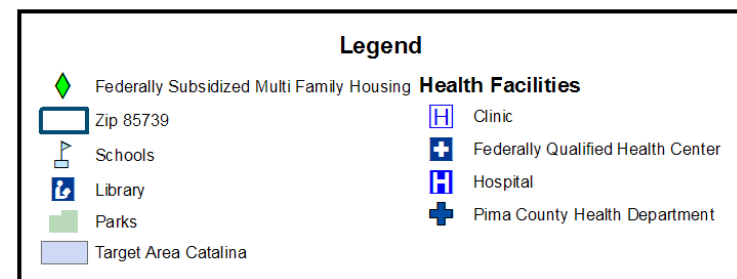
**New Mothers by Marital Status and Citizenship, ACS Estimates 2006-2008**

Women 15-50 giving birth in the last 12 months	<b>NEW MOTHERS</b>	<b>% NEW MOTHERS</b>
Unmarried	0	0.0%
Native	0	0.0%
Foreign-born	0	0.0%
Married	366	100.0%
Native	311	85.0%
Foreign-born	55	15.0%
<b>TOTAL NEW MOTHERS</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 85739 Zip Code



0 0.5 1 2 Miles



85739	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85739	85619	85737
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	80%	10%	10%
	Catalina	100%		

### Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	12,088		14,590
Children 0-5	531		682
Total Number of Families	4,027	100.0%	4,861
Families with Children 0-5	203	5.0%	245
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	62	1.5%	75
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	38	0.9%	46

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	82.8%	58.4%
Hispanic	14.7%	37.3%
African American	0.5%	0.0%
American Indian	0.9%	1.0%
Asian	0.5%	0.5%

### Educational Attainment, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,301	12.8%

### Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$52,203	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		9.7%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		6.0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		14.5%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		10.0%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	5	10 (4%)	5
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	8	12 (2%)	6
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	58	93 (38%)	140
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	82	132 (19%)	196
WIC Recipients Women	38	47	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	96	102	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	58	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq 19$ yrs old)	7	12.5%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	39	67.7%
No prenatal care	1	1.7%
Publicly-funded births	31	53.0%
Low birth weight newborns ( $<2,500$ grams at birth)	3	5.2%
Births to unwed mothers	22	38.4%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	90 (77%)	89 (77%)	45 (56%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	76 (48%)	69 (50%)	47 (32%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	39 (25%)	58 (42%)	42 (28%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	4	10
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	7	8
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	8	9

## Early Education and Child Care

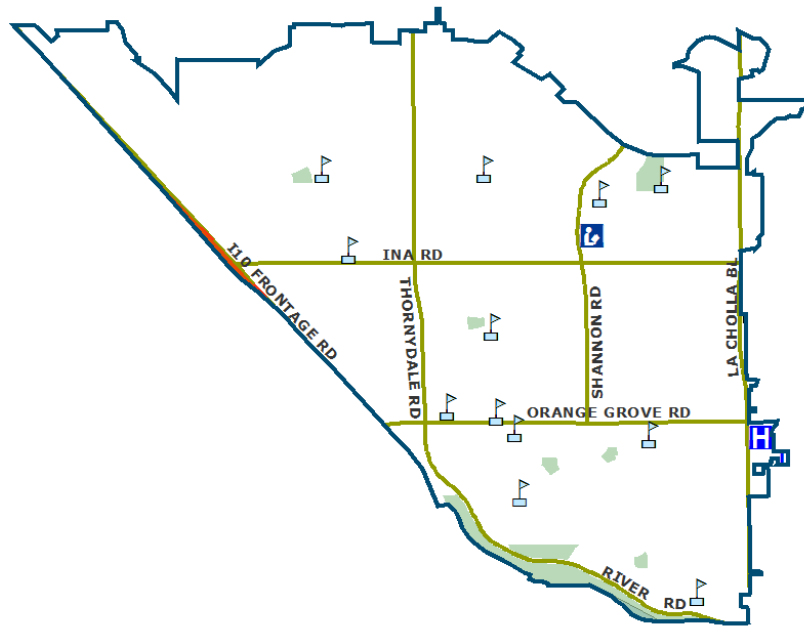
DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	35	18
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	28 (80%)	14 (78%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	51	26
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	41 (80%)	20 (77%)

## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

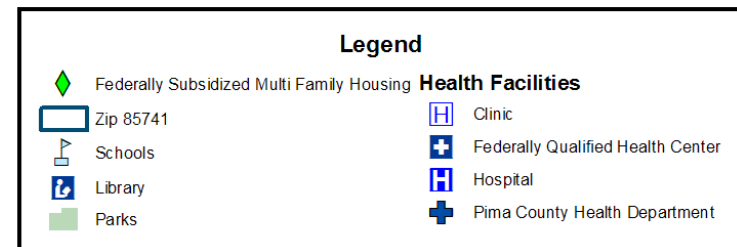
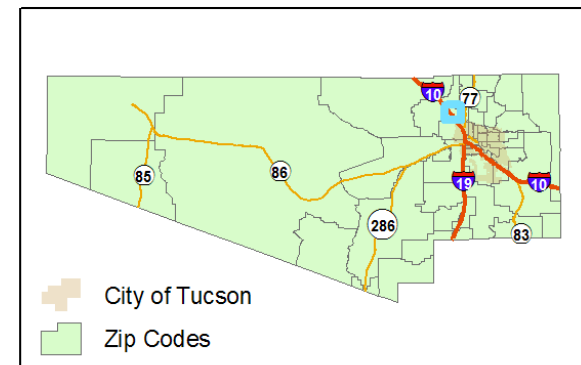
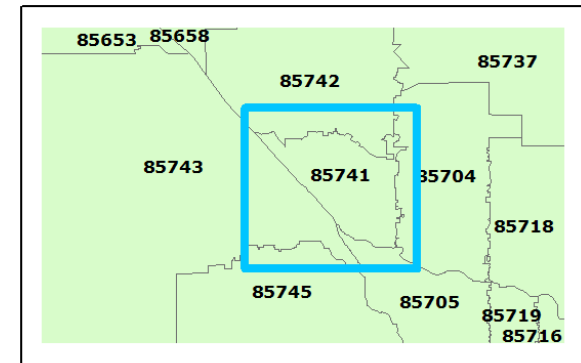
	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	3
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	3
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

Catalina, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-2008			
Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	2.8%	4.5%	5.4%

## 85741 Zip Code



0 0.5 1 2 Miles



85741	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES		85741	85742
	2000 zip code		100%	
	2010 zip code		90%	10%

### Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	31,757		38,331
Children 0-5	2,673		3,432
Total Number of Families	8,435	100.0%	10,181
Families with Children 0-5	1,059	12.6%	1,278
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	250	3.0%	302
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	171	2.0%	206

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	75.0%	65.5%
Hispanic	18.8%	26.3%
African American	1.8%	1.9%
American Indian	1.0%	1.4%
Asian	2.2%	1.8%

### Educational Attainment, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	2,329	10.2%

### Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$51,002	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		9.5%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		12.0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		19.8%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		66.7%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		8.2%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	38	52 (4%)	38
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	44	62 (2%)	47
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	206	355 (28%)	505
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	294	494 (14%)	694
WIC Recipients Women	161	218	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	247	303	n/a



## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	404	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq$ 19 yrs old)	41	10.1%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	282	69.8%
No prenatal care	3	0.7%
Publicly-funded births	162	40.1%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	21	5.2%
Births to unwed mothers	162	40.1%
Number of Infant deaths	1	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	289 (65%)	311 (73%)	280 (65%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	242 (39%)	301 (48%)	263 (41%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	130 (21%)	248 (40%)	228 (36%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	43	41
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	12	22
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	29	32

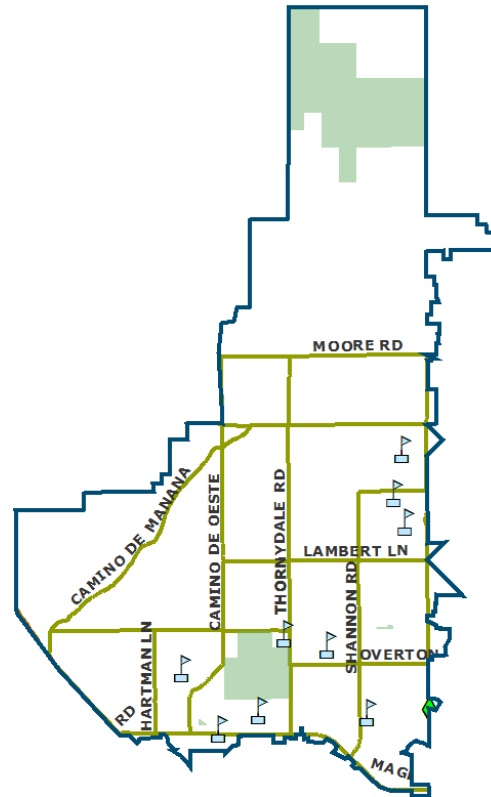
## Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	161	98
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	125 (78%)	74 (76%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	218	146
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	167 (77%)	104 (71%)

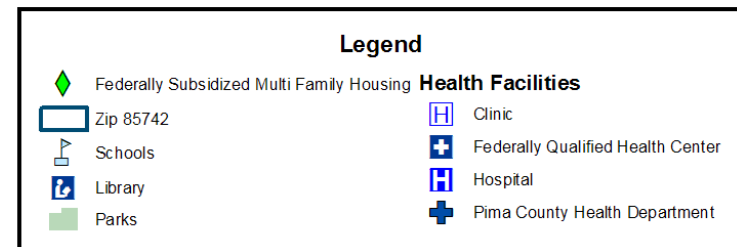
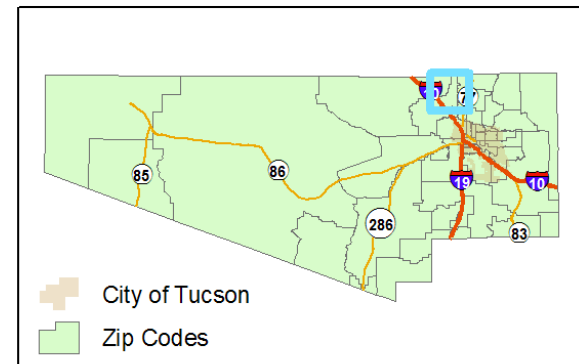
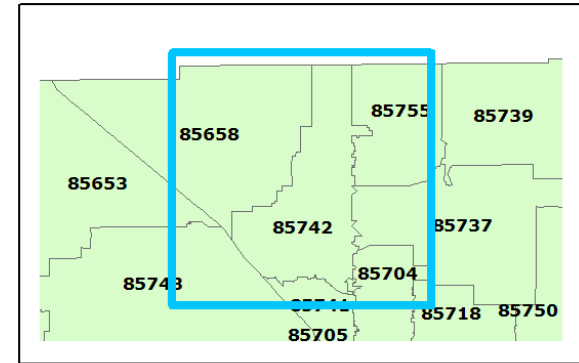
## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	14
ADHS Certified Group Homes	2
DES Certified Homes	7
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	2
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	2
Quality First	8

## 85742 Zip Code



0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



85742	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES		85742	85658
	2000 zip code		100%	
	2010 zip code		80%	20%
	Tortolita		100%	

### Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	22,239		26,842
Children 0-5	2,005		2,574
Total Number of Families	6,290	100.0%	7,592
Families with Children 0-5	773	12.3%	933
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	94	1.5%	113
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	56	0.9%	68

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	80.5%	72.1%
Hispanic	14.0%	20.7%
African American	1.6%	1.9%
American Indian	0.7%	1.0%
Asian	1.7%	1.6%

### Educational Attainment, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,224	7.8%

### Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$62,437	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		4.4%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		3.4%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		9.2%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		39.0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		2.7%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	25	21 (2%)	24
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	31	25 (10%)	30
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	118	178 (19%)	236
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	163	244 (9%)	328
WIC Recipients Women	76	98	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	136	143	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	299	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq$ 19 yrs old)	17	5.6%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	226	75.6%
No prenatal care	5	1.8%
Publicly-funded births	82	27.4%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	21	6.9%
Births to unwed mothers	72	24.1%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	236 (70%)	245 (72%)	208 (65%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	180 (39%)	244 (50%)	207 (40%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	83 (18%)	199 (41%)	180 (35%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	24	38
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	13	33
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	11	23

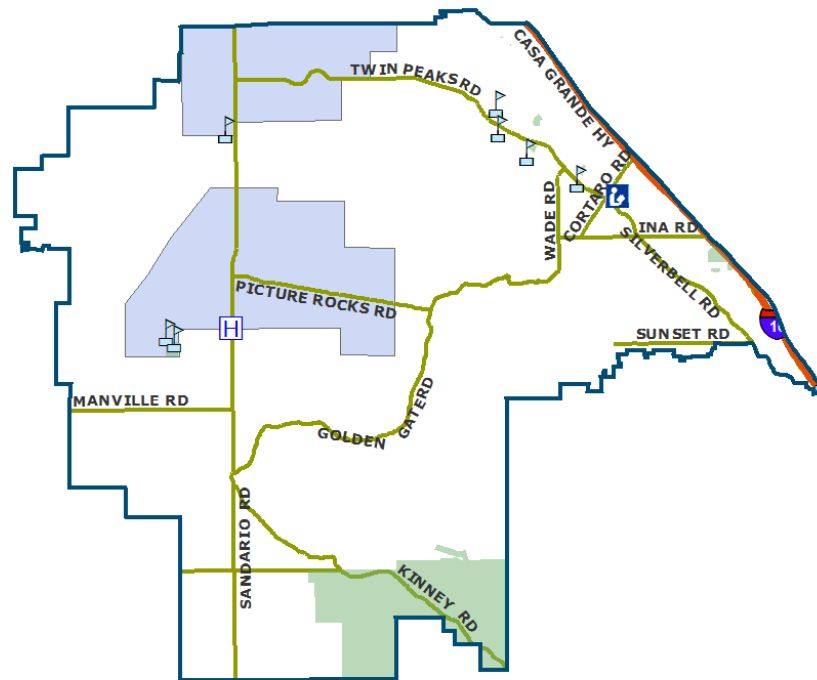
## Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	86	58
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	71 (83%)	47 (81%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	124	74
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	92 (74%)	56 (76%)

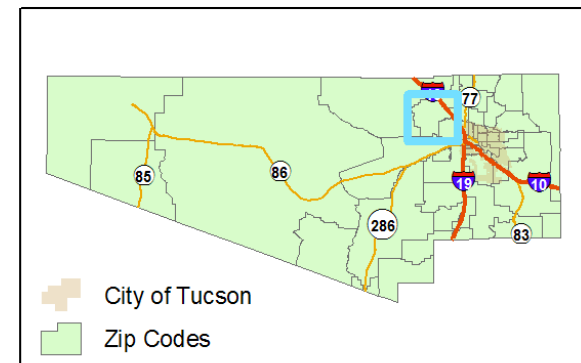
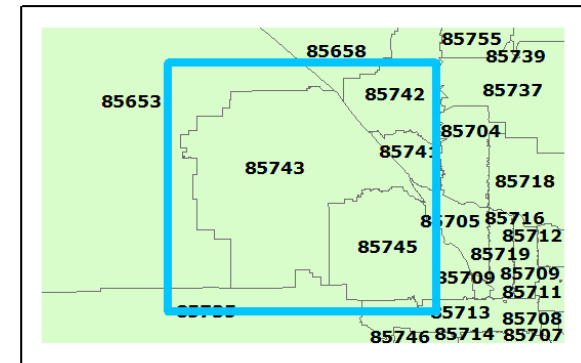
## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	2
DES Certified Homes	3
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	2
No Licensing Information on CCRR	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	2

## 85743 Zip Code













0 1.5 3 6 Miles



City of Tucson

Zip Codes

### Legend

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|  | Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing | <b>Health Facilities</b>  |
|  | Schools                                   |  Clinic                            |
|  | Library                                   |  Federally Qualified Health Center |
|  | Zip 85743                                 |  Hospital                          |
|  | Parks                                     |  Pima County Health Department     |
|  | Target Area Marana and Picture Rocks      |   |

85743	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85743	85653	85745
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	70%	25%	5%
	Picture Rocks	60%	40%	

### Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	18,695		22,565
Children 0-5	1,775		2,279
Total Number of Families	5,261	100.0%	6,350
Families with Children 0-5	665	12.6%	803
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	94	1.8%	113
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	50	1.0%	60

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	79.2%	69.8%
Hispanic	15.1%	23.5%
African American	1.5%	1.3%
American Indian	1.1%	0.9%
Asian	1.7%	1.6%

### Educational Attainment, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,410	10.6%

### Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$55,499	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		7.9%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		9.7%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		4.0%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	37	41 (5%)	27
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	43	52 (2%)	33
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	139	208 (26%)	289
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	203	298 (13%)	407
WIC Recipients Women	104	128	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	192	197	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	370	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq 19$ yrs old)	20	5.4%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	288	78.0%
No prenatal care	2	0.5%
Publicly-funded births	84	22.9%
Low birth weight newborns ( $<2,500$ grams at birth)	18	5.0%
Births to unwed mothers	79	21.2%
Number of Infant deaths	2	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	327 (70%)	288 (73%)	300 (68%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	242 (41%)	287 (46%)	287 (43%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	113 (19%)	233 (37%)	243 (36%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	55	67
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	19	24
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	34	33

## Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	74	54
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	61 (82%)	47 (87%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	107	81
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	88 (82%)	65 (80%)

## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

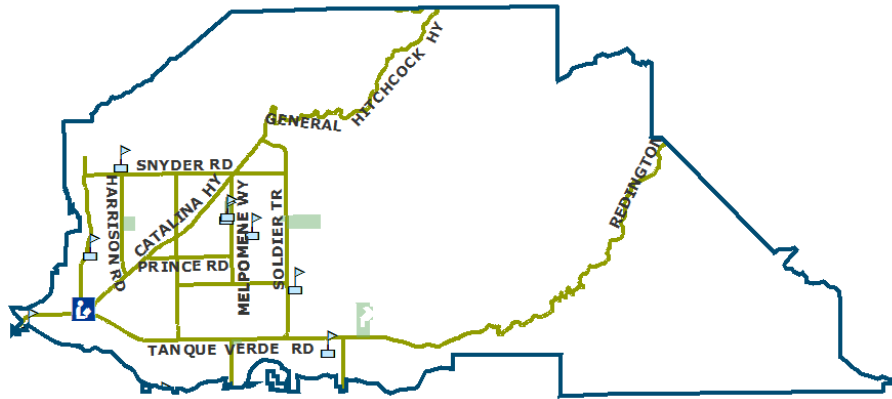
	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	8
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1
DES Certified Homes	3
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	3
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	0
Quality First	1

**Picture Rocks, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-2008**

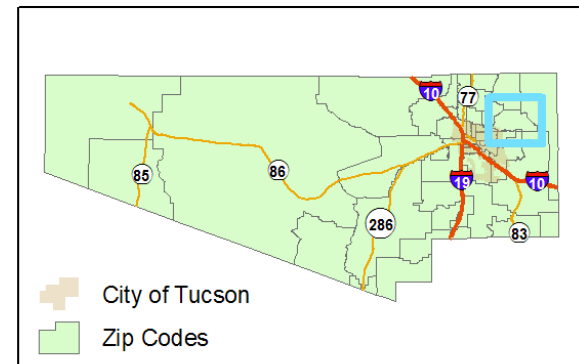
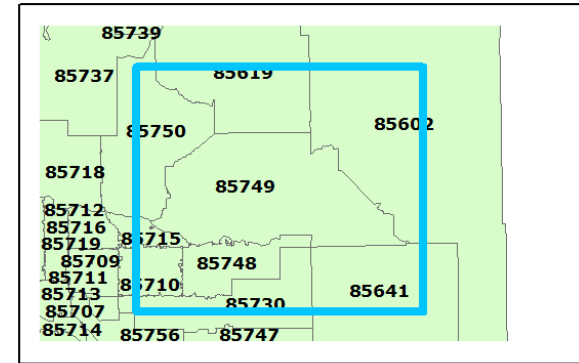
Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	2.8%	4.6%	5.5%



## 85749 Zip Code



0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



Legend	
	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
	Zip 85749
	Schools
	Library
	Parks
Health Facilities	
	Clinic
	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Hospital
	Pima County Health Department

85749	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85749	85619	85750	85602	85748
	2000 zip code	100%				
	2010 zip code	20%	20%	5%	55%	
	Tanque Verde	90%				10%

### Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	18,267		22,048
Children 0-5	985		1,265
Total Number of Families	5,456	100.0%	6,585
Families with Children 0-5	364	6.7%	439
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	42	0.8%	51
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	32	0.6%	39

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	87.7%	80.5%
Hispanic	7.7%	14.0%
African American	1.1%	1.2%
American Indian	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	1.9%	1.8%

### Educational Attainment, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	702	5.1%

### Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$82,752	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		5.2%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		6.0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		11.5%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		1.7%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	9	8 (2%)	7
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	11	12 (0.9%)	9
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	31	39 (9%)	63
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	45	57 (4.5%)	85
WIC Recipients Women	14	22	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	17	46	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	111	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq$ 19 yrs old)	7	6.7%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	88	79.7%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	17	15.4%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	3	2.8%
Births to unwed mothers	19	16.9%
Number of Infant deaths	3	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	103 (63%)	109 (69%)	88 (62%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	107 (43%)	101 (45%)	80 (37%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	74 (30%)	91 (40%)	73 (34%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	17	11
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	6	7
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	6	8

## Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	24	27
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	21 (88%)	22 (82%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	38	39
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	31 (82%)	32 (82%)

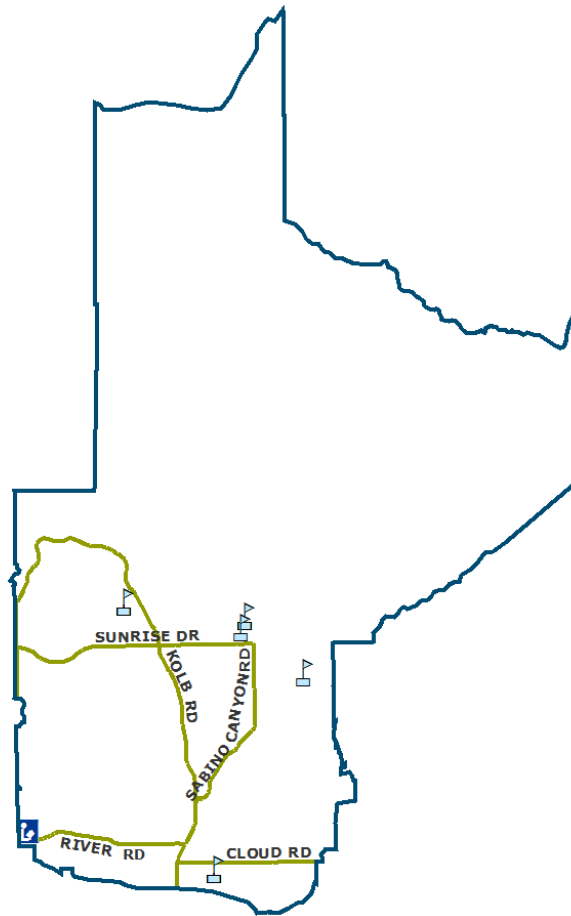
## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	5
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	2

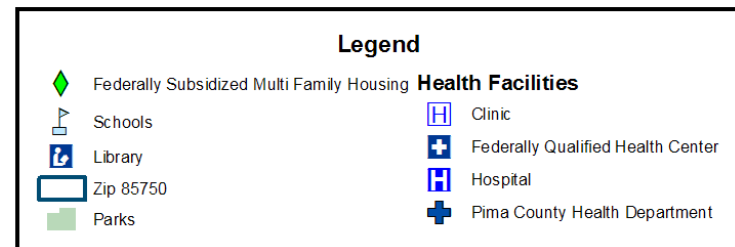
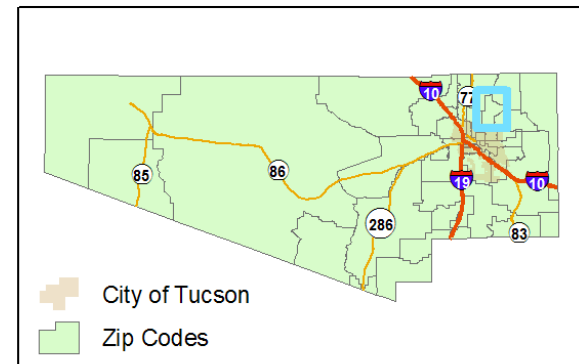
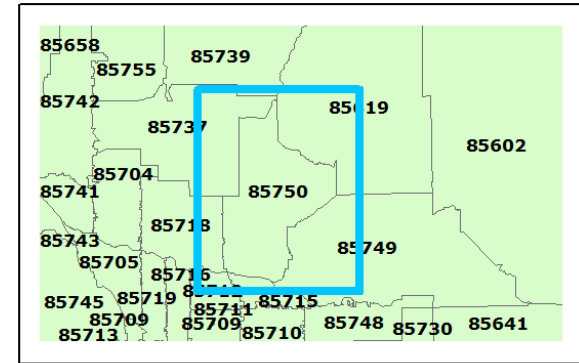
Tanque Verde, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-2008

Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	2.6%	4.3%	5.2%

## 85750 Zip Code



0 0.5 1 2 Miles



85750	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES		85750
	2000 zip code		100%
	2010 zip code		100%

### Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	24,783		29,913
Children 0-5	1,328		1,705
Total Number of Families	7,244	100.0%	8,744
Families with Children 0-5	546	7.5%	659
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	87	1.2%	105
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	57	0.8%	69

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	86.0%	74.5%
Hispanic	7.2%	14.3%
African American	1.4%	1.9%
American Indian	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	3.7%	4.7%

### Educational Attainment, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	661	3.4%

### Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$81,232	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		4.4%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		2.6%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		9.2%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		12.1%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		2.3%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	4	6 (1%)	6
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	5	7 (0.4%)	7
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	25	38 (6%)	48
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	40	46 (3%)	58
WIC Recipients Women	11	19	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	25	18	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	140	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq$ 19 yrs old)	6	4.3%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	113	80.6%
No prenatal care	1	0.7%
Publicly-funded births	11	8.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	15	10.6%
Births to unwed mothers	21	14.8%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	125 (57%)	124 (63%)	83 (51%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	91 (29%)	87 (30%)	92 (35%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	59 (19%)	78 (28%)	80 (31%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	18	17
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	14	18
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	1	11

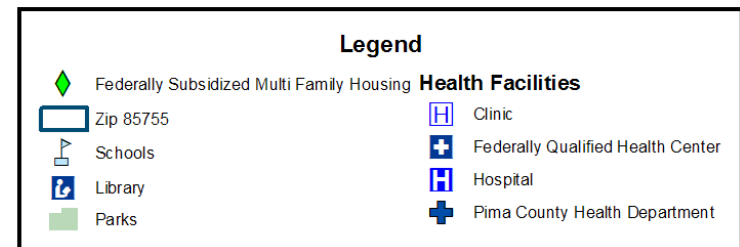
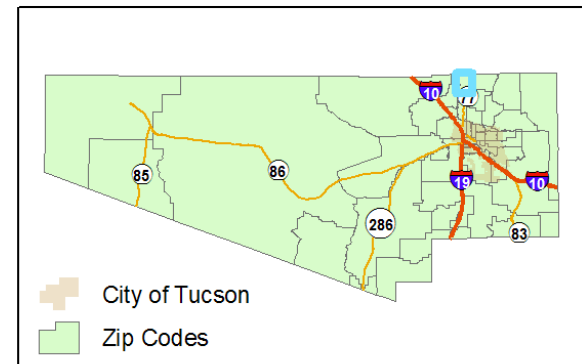
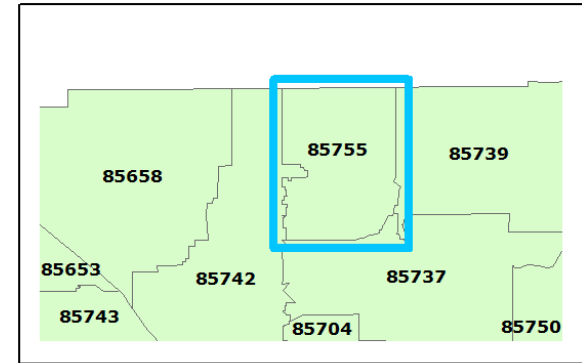
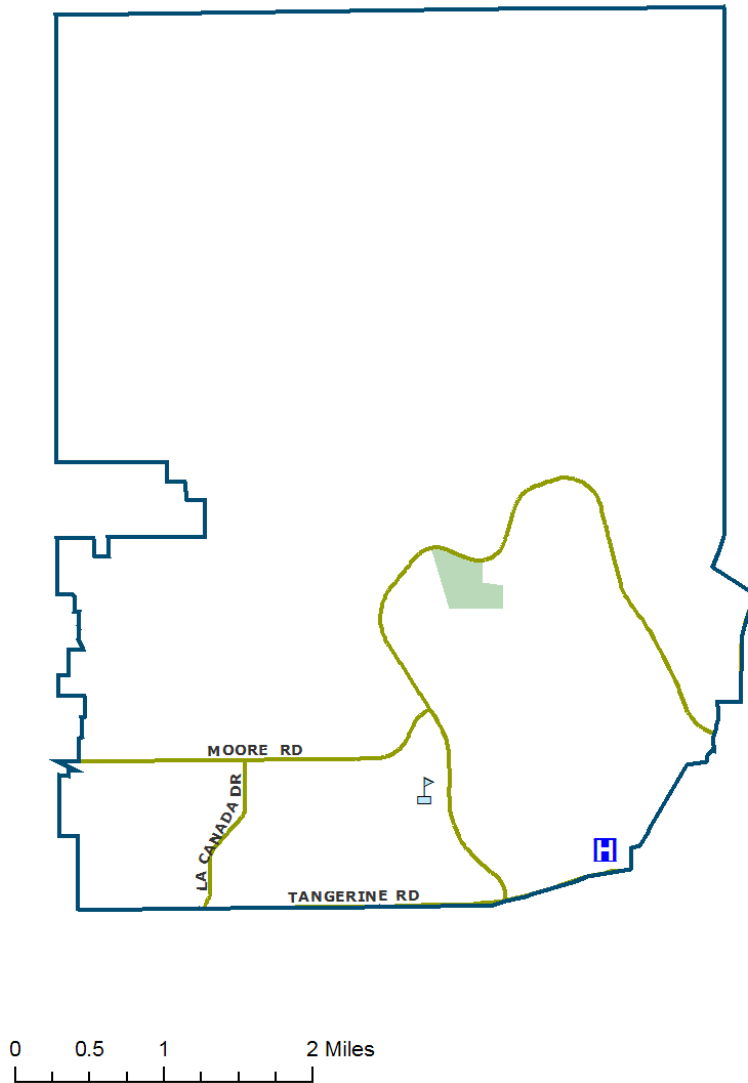
## Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	21	10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	16 (76%)	6 (60%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	23	10
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	16 (70%)	6 (60%)

## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	2
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	1
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	1
Quality First	1

## 85755 Zip Code





**85755****ZIP CODE 85755 WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE 2000 CENSUS. DATA ARE LIMITED.****Population Statistics, Census 2000**

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	n/a		
Children 0-5	n/a		
Total Number of Families	n/a		
Families with Children 0-5	n/a		
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	n/a		
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	n/a		

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	n/a	
Hispanic	n/a	
African American	n/a	
American Indian	n/a	
Asian	n/a	

**Educational Attainment, Census 2000**

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	n/a	

**Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000**

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	n/a	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		n/a
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		n/a
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	2	3	3
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	2	4	3
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	7	17	39
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	8	28	53
WIC Recipients Women	0	0	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	0	0	n/a

## Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MOST RECENT YEAR AVAILABLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	100	
Births to teen mothers ( $\leq$ 19 yrs old)	2	2.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	82	81.9%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	12	12.3%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	13	12.9%
Births to unwed mothers	13	13.2%
Number of Infant deaths	3	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	68 (77%)	62 (58%)	50 (46%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	61 (53%)	64 (43%)	66 (37%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	38 (33%)	56 (38%)	57 (32%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	5	13
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	8	10
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	4	10

## Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	10	10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	9 (90%)	6 (60%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	18	16
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	13 (72%)	8 (50%)

## Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010

	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
Regulated by Military	1
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

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# Appendices

## Appendix A FTF Data Request

State Agency: DES

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
TANF Summary Enrollment Data <b>[YES] ZIP</b>		Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009	<b>County Totals [YES]</b>
TANF Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps) <b>[YES] ZIP</b>	# families with children 0-5	Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005	Zip Code [YES]
TANF child only cases <b>[YES] ZIP</b>	# children 0-5 (child only cases)	January, June 2007	Incorporated Places [NO]
TANF medical assistance enrollment [NO]	# single parent households	January, June 2009	Unincorporated Places [NO]
TANF cash to unemployed parents [NO]	# persons (recipients)	January 2010	<b>Arizona Total</b>

State Agency DES/AHCCCS

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
AHCCCS Acute Enrollment –[YES, BUT NOT ZIPCODE LEVEL ONLY COUNTY]		Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009	<b>County Totals [YES]</b>
Kidscare [YES, BUT ONLY COUNTY]	# Families with Children 0-5	Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005	Zip Code [NO]
AHCCCS Summary Enrollment [COUNTY ONLY FROM WEB SITE]	# Children 0-5	January, June 2007	Incorporated Places [NO]
ALTCS (incl Freedom to Work) [NO]	# Total Enrollment	January, June 2009	Unincorporated Places [NO]
SOBRA women [NO]	# of Individuals	January 2010	<b>Arizona Total</b>
SOBRA children [NO]			

State Agency DES

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
Unemployment insurance <b>[YES, HOWEVER – NOT USABLE DUE TO HOW ZIP CODES WERE EXTRACTED AND REPORTED]</b>		Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009	<b>County Totals</b>
	# Adults	Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010	County by Zip Code
	# families with children 0-5	January, June 2007	County Incorporated Places Pima
		January, June 2009	Unincorporated Places
<b>Note: unemployment rates and income data were downloaded by consultants through workforce.az.gov website</b>		January 2010	<b>Arizona Total</b>

## State Agency DES

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
DES Childcare Subsidy: <b>[YES, However WAIT LIST PROVIDED ONLY AT STATE LEVEL]</b>	Number of children eligible Number of children receiving Number of children on waitlist Number of families eligible Number of families receiving Number of families on waitlist	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009  Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005 January, June 2007 January, June 2009 January 2010	<b>County Totals</b>  County by Zip Code  Incorporated Places [NO]  Unincorporated Places [NO]  <b>Arizona Total</b>

## State Agency DES

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT (REQUESTED 2/24/10; FULFILLED 3/1/10)	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
DES Childcare Resource & Referral Listing including name and address of provider <b>[YES, BUT CONSULTANTS RECEIVED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DIRECTLY FROM CFR – I.E. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CENTERS – TO CREATE A UNIQUE LIST AND ANALYZE DATASET]</b>	<b>Provider Name</b> , Provider Id, Type Of Care, License Type, Fund Source, <b>Provider Address</b> , Zip, Total Licensed Capacity, Total Vacancies, Minimum Age Range, Maximum Age Range, Days of Care, 24-Hour, Full Time Daily Rate, Full Time Weekly Rate, Accreditation, Affiliation	April 2010	<b>County</b>  <b>FTF Regional boundaries</b>

## State Agency DES

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
DES Out of Home Care <b>[NO]</b>	Number of children entering out of home care	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009	County by Zip Code  County Incorporated Places  County Unincorporated Places  <b>Note: county and state totals available on website</b>

## State Agency DES

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
AZEIP development screenings and services to children with disabilities/at risk for disabilities [YES]	# of children under 3 receiving AZEIP services # of children at age 3 being referred to additional services	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009	<b>County Total</b> <i>County by Zip Code</i> <i>County Incorporated Places</i> <i>County Unincorporated Places</i> <b>Arizona Total</b>

## State Agency ADHS

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
WIC participation [YES]	# women participating in WIC program	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009  Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005 January, June 2007 January, June 2009 January 2010	<b>County Total</b> <i>County by Zip Code</i> <i>County Incorporated Places</i> <i>County Unincorporated Places</i>

## State Agency ADHS

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
Immunization records (Arizona State Immunization Information System – ASIIS) [YES]  # receiving behavioral health services # receiving neonatal intensive services  #Healthy births (low birth weight, preterm births, provided by public insurance) and mother's status (prenatal care at first, second, and third trimester, marital status, teen births) [YES]  Oral health care children 0-5 [RECEIVED FROM PIMA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT NOT FTF]	# children 0-5 # mothers	Yearly summaries: 2008- 2009	County by Zip Code  County Incorporated Places  County Unincorporated Places  <b>Note: county and state totals available on website; also available on website, Community Health profiles and Licensed early care and education providers</b>
Behavioral Health data:  #Women and children 0-5 receiving mental health and substance abuse services [YES]	# Pregnant women with dependent children receiving services  # of Women with dependent children receiving services  # of children 0-5 receiving services	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009	By Geographical Services Area (GSA) and State



## State Agency ADE

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
Name and address of preschools, childcare centers, head start programs and schools providing services to <b>children over 3 with delays or disabilities [NO]</b>	All schools participating including name & address	2009-2010	County Zip Code

## State Agency ADE

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
Preschools & schools participating in Early Childhood Block Grant <b>[CONSULTANTS RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM HEAD START]</b>	All schools participating including name & address	2009-2010	County Zip Code

## State Agency ADE

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
Percent of children by school receiving free or reduced price breakfast and lunch  # of homeless children <b>[DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE]</b>  AIMS scores <b>[DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE]</b>  # children in ESL programs <b>[ONLY PARTIAL – NOT REPORTABLE]</b>	All schools participating	2009-2010	County Zip Code  Note: homeless children by county available from Arizona Homeless Coordination Office [PARTIAL INFORMATION]

## Head Start

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
# of children served by age <b>[IN PIR REPORT BUT NOT BY CENTER]</b>	Children 0-5	2005-2009	County Zip Code
Copies of Head Start Needs and Assets reports <b>[NO, HOWEVER, PROGRAM INFORMATION REPORTS (PIR) PROVIDED]</b>	All		

# State Agency Arizona Department of Housing

INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
Housing Foreclosures <b>[NO]</b>	# of foreclosures # of clients requesting foreclosure mitigation assistance	2007 2009 2010	<b>County Total</b> County by Zip Code County Incorporated Places County Unincorporated Places <b>Arizona Total</b>

STATE AGENCY: FIRST THINGS FIRST	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
2007-8 Compensation and Credentials raw survey data for each center that responded in Pima County and Cochise County <b>[YES-BUT ONLY STATE LEVEL]</b>	Response data to questionnaires by center without identification of individual centers – NO	2007-8 data set	County
Child Care market rate survey (2008) <b>[YES BUT ONLY BY REGION]</b>	Response data to questionnaires by center without identification of individual centers – NO	2008 data set	County FTF Regional Area
Regional Area Population Estimates <b>[YES fulfilled 3/17/10]</b>		2010 and 2011 estimates	FTF Regional Area
Family and community survey <b>[YES, BY REGION]</b>	All items	2008	FTF Regional Area
Zip code boundaries <b>[YES fulfilled 3/17/10]</b>	Definitions and changes	2010 and 2011 estimates	FTF Regional Area
FTF PARTNER SURVEY REPORT <b>[YES, STATE WIDE ONLY]</b>		2008	STATEWIDE
TEACH PARTICIPANTS – PENDING <b>[CONSULTANTS RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM TEACH]</b>	# of TEACH Participants	2010	FTF Regional Area?

## Appendix B. Child Care & Early Education Glossary

### Extracted from Child Care and Early Education Research Connections

available at <http://www.childcareresearch.org/childcare/childcare-glossary>

The child care & early education glossary defines terms used to describe aspects of child care and early education practice and policy.

#### Accessibility

In the child care field, the term refers to the availability of child care when and where a family needs it.

#### Accreditation

A process through which child care programs voluntarily meet specific standards to receive endorsement from a professional agency. The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and the National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education Programs (NAC) are among the organizations that offer accreditation programs for child care.

#### Adult-Child Ratio

A ratio of the qualified caregivers to children in a child care program.

#### Affordability

In the child care field, the term refers to the degree to which the price of child care is a feasible family expense. High-quality care may be available but it may not be affordable for a family with a low or moderate income.

#### Attachment

A psychological bond between adult and child. It is believed that secure bonding leads to psychological well being and resistance to ordinary as well as extreme stress experienced throughout a lifetime.

#### Best Practices

A term used to denote the ways of delivering services that have been found through research or experience as the “best” ways to achieve desired outcomes.

#### Capacity

The total number of children that may be in child care at any one time in a particular program.

#### Center-Based Child Care

Programs that are licensed or otherwise authorized to provide child care services in a non-residential setting.

#### Certification

The process by which an individual or institution attests to or is shown to have met a prescribed standard or set of standards.

#### Child Care Bureau

A division of Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which administers the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) to states, territories, and federally-recognized Tribes.

#### Child Care Provider

An institution or individual who provides child care services.

#### Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R)

Local and statewide services including (1) guidance and referrals for parents seeking child care; (2) the collection information about the local supply of child care; and, (3) provider training and support. Some CCR&R agencies also administer child care subsidies.

#### Child Care Subsidy

Public or private financial assistance intended to lower the cost of care for families.

### **Child Care Tax Credit**

The federal or a state program that reduces the tax liability for families with employment-related child care expenses.

### **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**

Federally funded grant authorized by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, P.L.104-193, to assist low-income families, families receiving temporary public assistance, and those transitioning from public assistance to obtain child care so they can work or attend training/education.

### **Child Development**

The process by which a child acquires skills in the areas of social, emotional, intellectual, speech and language, and physical development, including fine and gross motor skills. Developmental stages refer to the expected, sequential order of acquiring skills that children typically go through. For example, most children crawl before they walk, or use their fingers to feed themselves before they use utensils.

### **Child Development Associate Credential**

A credential earned by an early childhood educator who has demonstrated his or her skills in working with young children and their families by successfully completing an established credentialing process. The CDA credentialing process is administered by the Council of Early Childhood Professional Recognition.

### **Child Protective Services**

An official public agency, usually a unit of the public county social services agency, responsible for receiving and investigating reports of suspected abuse or neglect of children and for ensuring that services are provided to children and families to prevent abuse and neglect.

### **Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)**

A state-administered program funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture that provides federal subsidies for meals for income-qualifying participants in licensed non-residential child care centers

and licensed or license-exempt family or group child care homes.

### **Co-Payment**

A specific fixed amount for a subsidized service that is the recipient's responsibility to pay.

### **Comprehensive Services**

An array of services that meet the needs of and promote the physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development of the children and families enrolled in the program.

### **Continuity of Care**

Provision of care to children by consistent caregivers in consistent locations throughout the day and/or year to ensure a stable and nurturing environment.

### **Developmental Assessment**

Measurement of a child's cognitive, language, knowledge and psychomotor skills in order to evaluate development in comparison to children of the same chronological age.

### **Developmental Domains**

Term used to describe areas of a child's development, including: "gross motor development" (large muscle movement and control); "fine motor development" (hand and finger skills, and hand-eye coordination); speech and language/communication; the child's relationship to toys and other objects, to people and to the larger world around them; and the child's emotions and feeling states, coping behavior and self-help skills.

### **Developmental Milestone**

A memorable accomplishment on the part of a baby or young child; for example, rolling over, sitting up without support, crawling, pointing to get an adult's attention, or walking.

### **Developmentally Appropriate**

A way of describing practices that are adapted to match the age, characteristics and developmental progress of a specific age group of children.

### **Developmentally Appropriate Practice**

A concept of classroom practice that reflects knowledge of child development and an understanding of the unique personality, learning style, and family background of each child. These practices are defined by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC).

### **Drop-in Child Care**

A child care program that children attend on an unscheduled basis.

### **Early Childhood Environmental Rating Scale (ECERS)**

A research-based assessment instrument to ascertain the quality of early care and education programs. The scale is designed for classrooms of children ages 2 1/2- 5 years. It is used to assess general classroom environment as well as programmatic and interpersonal features that directly affect children and adults in the early childhood setting.

### **Early Head Start**

A program established under the 1994 Head Start Reauthorization Act to serve low-income pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers. This program is family centered and community based and designed to enhance children's physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development. Early Head Start supports parents in fulfilling their parental roles and helps them move toward economic independence. Participation in this program is determined based on referrals by local entities, such as Head Start programs, to Early Head Start program centers. Programs offer the following core services: (1) High quality early education in and out of the home; (2) family support services, home visits and parent education; (3) comprehensive health and mental health services, including services for pregnant and post-partum women; (4) nutrition; (5) child care, and, (6) ongoing support for parents through case management and peer support. Programs have a broad range of flexibility in how they provide their services.

### **Early Intervention**

A range of services designed to enhance the development of children with disabilities or at risk

of developmental delay. Early intervention services under public supervision generally must be given by qualified personnel and require the development of an individualized family service plan.

### **Earned Income Tax Credit**

The federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) reduces the income tax liabilities of low- to moderate-income working families (with annual incomes of up to about \$32,000) and provides a wage supplement to some families. One important feature of the federal EITC is that it is refundable, meaning that a family receives, as a cash payment, any amount of the credit that exceeds its tax liability. By definition, only families with earnings are eligible for the EITC.

### **Even Start**

The U.S. Department of Education's Even Start Family Literacy Program provides parents with instruction in a variety of literacy skills and assists them in promoting their children's educational development. Its projects must provide participating families with an integrated program of early childhood education, adult basic education, and parenting education.

### **Extended Day Program**

A term that refers to programs for school-age children and provides supervision, academic enrichment, and recreation for children of working parents after school hours end.

### **FDCRS - Family Day Care Rating Scale**

A research-based rating scale of 40 items used to assess the quality of a family child care environment. The scale is divided into 7 categories: space/furnishings, basic care, language/reasoning, learning activities, social development, adult needs, and supplemental items.

### **Family Assessment**

A systematic process of learning from family members their ideas about a child's development and the family's strengths, priorities, and concerns as they relate to the child's development.

### **Family Child Care**

Child care provided for a group of children in a home setting. Most states have regulatory guidelines for family child care homes if they serve a number of children or families over a specified threshold or if they operate more than a specified number of hours each month.

### **Family Literacy**

Literacy for all family members. Family literacy programs frequently combine adult literacy, preschool/school-age education, and parenting education.

### **Free Play**

An unhurried time for children to choose their own play activities, with a minimum of adult direction. Providers may observe, intervene, or join the play, as needed. Free play may be indoors or outdoors.

### **Gross Motor Development**

A child's development of large muscle movement and control.

### **Head Start**

A federal program that provides comprehensive developmental services for low-income, preschool children ages 3-5 and social services for their families. Head Start began in 1965 and is administered by the Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Head Start provides services in four areas: education, health, parent involvement and social services. Grants are awarded to local public or private non-profit agencies.

### **IDEA - Individuals with Disabilities Education Act**

A federal program that provides grants to states and jurisdictions to support the planning of service systems and the delivery of services, including evaluation and assessment, for young children who have or are at risk of developmental delays/disabilities. Funds are provided through the Infants and Toddlers Program (known as Part C of IDEA) for services to children birth through 2 years of age, and through the Preschool Program (known as Part B-Section 619 of IDEA) for services to children ages 3-5.

### **ITERS-Infant Toddler Environment Rating Scale**

A 35-item instrument designed to evaluate the quality of a child care setting for infants and toddlers. The scale is divided into 7 areas: furnishings and displays for children; personal care routines; listening and talking; learning activities; interaction; program structure; and adult needs.

### **Ill Child Care**

Child care services provided to a child who has a mild illness. Similar terms include "mildly ill child care" and "sick child care."

### **In-Home Child Care**

Child care provided in the child's home by relatives or non-relatives during the hours when parents are working. Non-relative caregivers are sometimes called nannies, babysitters and au pairs.

### **In-Kind**

A contribution of property, supplies, or services that are contributed by non-federal third parties without charge to the program.

### **Inclusion**

The principle of enabling all children, regardless of their diverse abilities, to participate actively in natural settings within their communities.

### **Informal Care**

A term used for child care provided by relatives, friends and neighbors in the child's own home or in another home, often in unregulated settings. Related terms include kith and kin child care, and child care by family, friends, and neighbors.

### **Kith and Kin Child Care**

A term used for child care provided by relatives (kin), and friends and neighbors (kith) in the child's own home or in another home, often in unregulated settings. Related terms include informal child care, and child care by family, friends, and neighbors.

**Learning Disability**

An impairment in a specific mental process which affects learning.

**License-Exempt Child Care**

Legally operating child care that is exempt from the regulatory system of the state or community. In many cases, subsidized child care that is otherwise license-exempt must comply with requirements of the subsidy system (e.g., criminal records checks of providers).

**Licensed Child Care**

Child care programs operated in homes or in facilities that fall within the regulatory system of a state or community and comply with those regulations. Many states have different levels of regulatory requirements and use different terms to refer to these levels (e.g., licensing, certification, registration).

**Licensing Inspection**

On-site inspection of a facility to assure compliance with licensing or other regulatory requirements.

**Licensing or Regulatory Requirements**

Requirement necessary for a provider to legally operate child care services in a state or locality, including registration requirements established under state, local, or Tribal law.

**Manipulative Toys**

Small toys that foster fine-motor development and eye-hand coordination, such as nesting cups, puzzles, interlocking blocks, and materials from nature.

**Market Rate**

The price charged by providers for child care services offered to privately paying families. Under CCDF, state lead agencies are required to conduct a market rate survey every two years to determine the price of child care throughout the state. In their state plans, lead agencies are required to describe how the rates they pay to child care providers serving subsidized children ensure access to the child care market. This should include a description

of how payment rates are adequate, based on the local market survey.

**Maternity Leave**

Paid or unpaid time off work to care for a new baby, either after adoption or giving birth. In the U.S., under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, companies with 50 or more employees are required to offer eligible employees up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave during any 12-month period after the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child.

**Migrant child care**

Special child care programs designed to serve children of migrant workers while their parents work.

**Mildly Ill Child Care**

Child care services provided to a child who has a mild illness. Similar terms include “ill child care” and “sick child care.”

**Military Child Care**

Child care supported by the Department of Defense (DoD) to children of military personnel. In response to the Military Child Care Act of 1989, the DoD created a child care system that included monitoring and oversight, staff training and wage standards, program accreditation, and reduced costs to families.

**Mixed Age Grouping**

Grouping children or students so that the chronological age span is greater than one year. Multiple-age grouping is prevalent in family child care.

**Needs Assessment**

An analysis that studies the needs of a specific group (e.g., child care workers, low-income families, specific neighborhoods), presents the results in a written statement detailing those needs (such as training needs, needs for health services, etc.), and identifies the actions required to fulfill these needs, for the purpose of program development and implementation.



### **Non-Traditional Hour Child Care**

Care provided during non-traditional work hours (i.e. weekends, work between either before 6am or after 7pm Monday-Friday).

### **Nursery Schools**

Group programs designed for children ages 3-5. Normally they operated for 3-4 hours per day, and from 2-5 days a week.

### **On-Site Child Care**

Child care programs that occur in facilities where parents are on the premises.

### **Parent Choice**

Accessibility by parents to a range of types of child care and types of providers. The term often is used to refer to the CCDF stipulation that parents receiving subsidies should be able to use all legal forms of care, even if a form child care would be otherwise unregulated by the state.

### **Parent Education**

Instruction or information directed toward parents on effective parenting.

### **Parental Leave**

Job protected leave for the birth, adoption, or serious illness of a child.

### **Part-Time Child Care**

A child care arrangement where children attend on a regular schedule but less than full time.

### **Part-Year Child Care**

Child care that is offered less than 12 months a year. Typical programs include summer camps and summer child care for school-age children or younger children enrolled in 9-month early education programs, such as some Head Start and pre-kindergarten programs.

### **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA)**

PRWORA is the federal welfare reform act. Titles in the act provide block grants for temporary assistance to needy families and child care; changes to Supplemental Security Income, child support, child protection, child nutrition, and food stamp program requirements; and restriction of welfare and public assistance benefits for aliens. PRWORA replaced AFDC programs with a stable block grant for six years. The replacement block grant program is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, which provides states greater flexibility in designing eligibility, benefit calculation and other criteria.

### **Physical Disabilities**

Disorders that result in significantly reduced bodily function, mobility, or endurance.

### **Pre-Kindergarten**

Programs designed children who are ages 3-5, generally designed to provide children with early education experiences that prepare them for school. Also sometimes referred to as preschool and nursery school programs.

### **Preschool Programs**

Programs that provide care for children ages 3-5. Normally they operated for three to four hours per day, and from two to five days a week.

### **Preservice Training**

In the child care field, refers to education and training programs offered to child care staff prior to their formal work in a child care program.

### **Professional Development**

In the child care field, the term refers to opportunities for child care providers to get ongoing training to increase their preparation and skill to care for children. These include mentoring programs, credentialing programs, in-service training, and degree programs.



### **Professional Isolation**

A condition of professional individuals or groups characterized by lack of communication or interaction with colleagues, the relevant professional community, or related professional organizations.

### **Quality**

Quality child care commonly refers to early childhood settings in which children are safe, healthy, and receive appropriately stimulation. Care settings are responsive, allowing children to form secure attachments to nurturing adults. Quality programs or providers offer engaging, appropriate activities in settings that facilitate healthy growth and development, and prepare children for or promote their success in school.

### **Quality Initiatives**

Initiatives that are designed to increase the quality or availability of child care programs or to provide parents with information and support to enhance their ability to select child care arrangements most suited to their family and child's needs. The CCDF provides funds to states to support such initiatives. Common quality initiatives include child care resource and referral services for parents, training and professional development and wage enhancement for staff, and facility-improvement and accreditation for child care programs.

### **Regulated Child Care**

Child care facilities and homes that comply with either a state's regulatory system or another system of regulation. In the United States, there is considerable state variation in the characteristics of the homes and facilities that must comply with regulations, as well as in the regulations themselves. A related term is "licensed child care," which often refers to a particular level or standard of regulation.

### **Relative Child Care**

Child care provided by extended family members either within the child's home or at the relative's home. These forms of child care are often referred to as informal care or child care by kith and kin.

### **Reporting Requirements**

Information that must be reported to comply with federal or state law. Under the CCDF, states must report information about child care subsidy expenditures, numbers and characteristics of children and families who receive subsidies, the types of services that they receive, and other information.

### **Respite Child Care**

Child care services offered to provide respite to a child's primary caregiver.

### **Retention**

In the child care field, the term often refers to issues related to the reduction in the turnover of child care staff.

### **School Readiness**

The state of early development that enables an individual child to engage in and benefit from first grade learning experiences. Researchers, policymakers, and advocates have described school readiness in different ways, but generally they refer to children's development in five arenas: health and physical development; social and emotional development; approaches toward learning; language development and communication; and, cognition and general knowledge. Some policymakers and researchers also use the term "school readiness" to describe a school's capacity to educate children.

### **School-Age Child Care**

Child care for any child who is at least five years old and supplements the school day or the school year.

### **School-Based Child Care**

Child care programs that occur in school facilities.

### **Self Care**

In the child care field, a term used to describe situations when children are not supervised by adults or older children while parents are working.

**Sick Child Care**

Child care services provided to a child who has a mild illness. Similar terms include “ill child care” and “mildly ill child care.”

**Sliding Fee Scale**

A formula for determining the amount of child care fees or co-payments to be paid by parents or guardians, usually based on income. Families eligible for CCDF-subsidized child care pay fees according to a sliding fee scale developed by the state, territory, or Tribe. A state may waive fees for families with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level.

**Special Education**

Educational programs and services for disabled and/or gifted individuals who have intellectually, physically, emotionally, or socially different characteristics from those who can be taught through normal methods or materials.

**Special Needs Child**

A child under the age of 18 who requires a level of care over and above the norm for his or her age.

**Subsidized Child Care**

Child care that is at least partially funded by public or charitable funds to decrease its cost for parents.

**Subsidy**

Private or public assistance that reduces the cost of a service for its user.

**Subsidy Take-Up Rates**

The rate at which eligible families use child care subsidies. “Take-up rate” is a term generally used when all families who are eligible for a service have access to it. In the case of child care services, a state may choose to offer child care subsidies to a portion of those who are eligible for them and many have waiting lists because of limited funding.

**Supplemental Child Care**

A secondary form of child care that supplements a primary arrangement, for example, a grandmother who cares for the child after Head Start classes end

or for the time when a center is closed.

**Supply Building**

Efforts to increase the quantity of high-quality family child care and/or center based programs in a particular local area.

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)**

A component of Personal Responsibility Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA). TANF replaced the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) programs, ending the federal entitlement to assistance. States each receive a block grant and have flexibility to design their TANF programs in ways that promote work, responsibility, self-sufficiency, and strengthen families. TANF’s purposes are: to provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes; to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, work and marriage; to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. With some exceptions, TANF cash-assistance recipients generally are subject to work requirements and a five-year lifetime limit.

**Therapeutic Child Care**

Child care services offered provided for at-risk children, such as children in homeless families, and in families with issues related to alcohol and substance abuse, violence, and neglect. Therapeutic child care is commonly an integrated complement of services provided by professional and paraprofessional staff and includes a well structured treatment program for young children provided in a safe, nurturing, stimulating environment. It often is offered as one of a complement of services for a family.

**Tiered Reimbursement System**

A subsidy payment system that offers higher payments for child care that meets higher quality standards or for child care that is in short supply.

## **Title 1**

Part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act legislation of the U.S. Department of Education. Section A of Title 1 describes how funds under this Act may be used to provide early education development services to low-income children through a local education agency (LEA). These services may be coordinated/integrated with other preschool programs.

## **Transitional Child Care**

Child care subsidies offered to families who have transitioned from the cash assistance system to employment. The Family Support Act of 1986 established a federal Transitional Child Care program, which was replaced by the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). Some states continue to operate their own Transitional Child Care programs.

## **Tribal Child Care**

Publicly supported child care programs offered by Native American Tribes in the United States. Federally recognized Tribes are CCDF grantees.

## **Unlicensed Child Care**

Child care programs that have not been licensed by the state. The term often refers both to child care that can be legally unlicensed as well as programs that should be but are not licensed.

## **Unregulated Child Care**

Child care programs that are not regulated. The term often refers both to child care that can be legally unregulated as well as those programs that should be but are not regulated.

## **Vouchers**

In the child care field, refers to a form of payment for subsidized child care. States often have different definitions regarding the exact nature of vouchers, and sometimes refer to them as certificates.

## **Work Requirements**

Requirements related to employment upon which receipt of a child care subsidy or cash assistance is contingent.

## **Wrap Around Child Care Programs**

Child care designed fill the gap between an another early childhood program's hours and the hours that parents work.

## Appendix C. North Pima Regional Partnership Council Strategy and Funding Allocation List June 2010

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION	REGIONAL ALLOCATION	GRANTEES
Child Care Health Consultation	This program provides onsite and telephone guidance and consultation, staff education on health and safety best practices and requirements, nutrition and physical activities information including ideas for preventing obesity, and connections to community resources and information for families.	FY2010: \$100,000 FY2011: \$120,000	Pima County Health Department
Home Visitation	Families receive in-home support to assist them as they raise their young children. The program involves guidance and support in the following topics: child development; peer support for families; resource and referral information; health-related information; and child and family literacy.	FY2010: \$375,000 FY2011: \$350,000	United Way of Tucson & Southern AZ Amphitheater School District Child & Family Resources Easter Seals Blake Foundation Make Way for Books Marana Unified School District Parent Aid
Community-Based Family Support	Families can access educational and support services in community locations such as libraries and community centers.	FY2010: \$125,000 FY2011: \$125,000	United Way of Tucson & Southern AZ Amphitheater School District Marana Unified School District The Parent Connection TOPS (Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services)
Health Outreach	This program provides outreach and education to families and health professionals about the importance of preventative health care such as public health insurance, dental visits by age one, immunizations, and referral information for developmental delays.	FY2010: \$75,000 FY2011: \$75,000	Child-Parent Centers, Inc.
Child Care Recruitment & Support- Project M.O.R.E.	Project M.O.R.E. provides information, technical assistance, and professional development opportunities to in-home early care and education providers.	FY2010: \$100,000 FY2011: \$100,000	Child & Family Resources, in partnership with United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona

Mental Health Consultation- Smart Support	Smart Support provides ongoing support and guidance to early care and education providers. The programs helps early care and education providers provide engaging classrooms, manage children's difficult behaviors, talk to parents effectively, and provide referrals to community resources.	FY2010: \$50,000 FY2011: \$120,000	Southwest Human Development and Easter Seals Blake Foundation
Language & Communication Development- Talking Matters!	Talking Matters! provides mentoring to early care and education professionals and support to families so that they can help young children develop strong language and communication skills.	FY2010: \$100,000 FY2011: \$135,000	University of Arizona, in partnership with The Parent Connection and Southwest Human Development
Stipends for Therapists	This program offers financial incentives to therapists such as Speech Language Pathologists or Child Psychologists to work within the region.	FY2010: \$20,900 FY2011: \$32,000	Arizona Department of Health Services
Communications	Work in partnership with the Southeast Regional Partnership Councils and FTF Board to implement a community awareness and mobilization campaign to build the public and political will necessary to make early childhood development and health one of Arizona's top priorities. The plan has these objectives:  1) Ensure consistent messaging internally and externally  2) Fulfill Arizona's commitment to our youngest kids.  3 ) Build and drive support for FTF in community  4) Inform Arizona caregivers of children five years old and younger about early childhood programs and services, particularly FTF supported programs.	FY2010: \$15,000 FY2011: \$30,000	Unknown at this time
Quality First	Quality First – Quality Improvement and Rating System  Program assessment  Individualized coaching and quality improvement planning  Financial incentives  T.E.A.C.H. Scholarships  Child Care Health Consultation	FY2010: \$442,000 FY2011: \$688,000	Southwest Human Development conducts the assessments, and The United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona, Child & Family Resources, Community Extension Programs, and Easter Seals Blake Foundation provide the ongoing coaching services.
TEACH	Provides scholarships to early care and education professionals to assist them as they continue their education. The program covers a portion of tuition, books, release time from work, and a bonus.	FY2010: \$65,400 FY2011: \$132,000	Administered by The Association for Supportive Child Care
FTF Professional REWARDS\$	Early childhood professionals receive a financial incentive to encourage them to remain in the early education field and to continue their education.	FY2010: \$48,000 FY2011: \$64,000	Administered by Valley of the Sun United Way, in partnership with the United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona and Pima Community College

# Appendix D. Arizona Department of Commerce, Housing Unit Method (HUM) Population Estimation Method

<b>ARIZONA POPULATION STATISTICS POLICIES</b>		POLICY NUMBER	
		045Z 05-01-1	
CHAPTER		ARTICLE	
045Z AZ Population Statistics		05 Estimates Procedures	
SUBJECT		REVISION	EFFECTIVE DATE
01 HUM Estimates Methodology		1	10-03-05



## 045Z 05-01-1

### A. PURPOSE

To provide documentation which describes the method used in development of the Housing Unit Method (HUM)

### B. AUTHORITY

A.R.S § 41-1954 A14, A15

### C. MODEL

The Household Population is composed of all persons living in housing units, as distinct from persons living in group quarters. The household population for any geographic area can be defined in terms of the number of housing units that are occupied and the number of persons per household. This relationship can be presented as an accounting identity:

$$HHPOP = HU \times OCCR \times PPH$$

Where:

HHPOP – Persons living in households

HU – Number of housing units

OCCR – Proportion of total housing units that are occupied

PPH – Number of persons per household or average household size

For example the Census 2000 reported that Arizona's population in households was 5,020,782, the state's total number of housing units was 2,189,189 and that 1,901,327 of the housing units were occupied by persons for whom these housing units were their usual place of residence. Housing units may be occupied on a seasonal basis, yet counted by the Census as vacant because the housing units do not serve as a usual place of residence. The ratio of occupied units to total units is the occupancy rate, that is, the proportion of total housing that is occupied. The Census 2000 also reported that the average household size was 2.64 persons. Substituting these values into the formula above illustrates this accounting identity for Arizona.

$$HHPOP = 5,020,782$$

$$HU = 2,189,189$$

$$OCCR = (1,901,327 / 2,189,189) = 0.868507 = 86.9\%$$

$$PPH = (5,020,782 / 1,901,327) = 2.640673 = 2.64$$

$$HHPOP = HU \times OCCR \times PPH$$

$$5,020,782 = 2,189,189 \times 86.9\% \times 2.64$$

In order to estimate population of an area—be it the state, a county or municipal jurisdiction—what is needed are estimates of the number of housing units, the occupancy rate, and average household size. Ideally, current estimates of the three factors are used such that household population for a specific year may be estimated as follows:

$$HHPOP_{2005} = HU_{2005} \times OCCR_{2005} \times PPH_{2005}$$

In practice it is possible to estimate changes to the number of housing units by relying on administrative records such as certificates of occupancy, demolition permits and mobile home placements. However there is generally a lack of objective and reliable data on occupancy rates and average household sizes in the years following a decennial census. In some cases sample surveys have been produced that yield reasonable estimates, but in general these are only available for areas with very large populations. In the absence of updated estimates of occupancy rates and average household size, one procedure is to hold these constant at their value in the last census. In this case, the estimates formula for 2005 becomes:

$$HHPOP_{2005} = HU_{2005} \times OCCR_{2000} \times PPH_{2000}$$

#### D. INPUT DATA

##### Housing Units

The estimates of housing units are prepared annually and build on the previous year's estimate. The starting point for a decade is the counts provided in the decennial census. The decennial census count of housing units is broken down by four types: 1-unit in structure (e.g. - single family homes and townhouses); 2-4 units in structure (e.g. - duplexes); 5 or more units (apartment building), and mobile homes. Through the use of administrative records, municipal jurisdictions report to the Arizona Department of Economic Security changes in the housing stock by quarter. Additions to the housing stock by type are summarized from certificates of occupancy. Additions for mobile homes are based on mobile home permits. Subtractions from the housing stock are based on demolition permits. Changes in municipal boundaries require changes to the census base and the number of affected housing units is reported.

##### Occupancy Rates

The occupancy rate is the proportion of total housing units that are occupied, consistent with the Census Bureau's residency rules on "usual place of residence." The rates for all jurisdictions are derived from the Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table H3 - Occupancy Status. The table reports total, occupied and vacant housing units. The occupancy rate is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Occupancy Rate} = \text{Occupied Units} / \text{Total Units}$$

Data for the State of Arizona serve to illustrate:

$$\text{Occupancy Rate} = (1,901,327 / 2,189,189) = 0.868507 = 86.9\%$$

##### Persons Per Household Size

Persons per household, also referred to as average household size, is a statistical average calculated by dividing the number of persons living in households by the number of households (which is the same as occupied housing units). The Census Bureau reports persons per household for all jurisdictions in Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table P17 - Average Household Size. The data are derived by dividing values in Table P16 - Population in Households by Table P15 - Households.

$$\text{Persons Per Household} = (5,020,782 / 1,901,327) = 2.640673 = 2.64$$

#### E. ADJUSTMENTS

The place controlled population is calculated using the following formula:

$$CONPOP = (HUMPOP * WEIGHTEDAVG) / SUMHUMPOP$$

Where:

$$CONPOP = \text{Controlled Population}$$



HUMPOP = Population calculated using the Occupied households times Persons Per Household plus the number of people living in Group Quarters

WEIGHTEDAVG = The county population calculated using a weighted average of the Housing Unit Method and the Composite Method

SUMHUMPOP = The sum of individual place HUMPOP in each county

## F. EVALUATION

Errors for population estimates are evaluated in census years by calculating the difference between the value of the estimate and the official census count. The difference is error. Expressing the difference as a percent and then calculating the mean percent error for all counties or places yields a summary measure of the bias in the estimates. A negative value means the populations, on average, were underestimated; and a positive value means that the estimates tended to be high. The closer the average is to a value of zero, the less bias in the estimates. This measure of bias is called the Mean Algebraic Percent Error, or MALPE for short. Another way to express bias in estimates is to calculate the percent of positive differences that is, what proportion of the estimates were high. Here a value close to 50% means there is little bias—that is a tendency to over or under estimate.

A second group of summary measures of error are intended to assess the precision of the estimates. If the estimates are in error by substantial differences yet the errors are equally balanced as positive and negative the MALPE and % Positive Differences will show low or no bias. In order to summarize the precision of the estimates, that is how far they vary from the census count, Mean Absolute Percent Error, referred to in shorthand fashion as MAPE, is used. By calculating the absolute error and determining the mean value across all counties or places, the precision of the estimates may be determined. The closer to zero the lower the variation in estimates from the census count and the better the precision of the estimates. A closely related summary measure of precision is to count the proportion of estimates that have relatively large errors in percentage terms. A commonly used set of thresholds is errors greater than 5 and 10 percent.



## Appendix E. Table Sources for Data Downloaded from 2000 Census, 2006-08 American Community Survey Data, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and ADHS Vital Records

Table references are in the order that the tables appear in the document.

### **Population Statistics for Arizona, Pima County, and the North Pima RPC, Census 2000 and 2009 Population Estimates**

Table P1. Total Population [1] - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table P14. Sex By Age For The Population Under 20 Years [43] - Universe: Population under 20 years, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table P35. Family Type By Presence And Age Of Related Children [20] - Universe: Families, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Note: With the exception of "Children 0-5", 2009, population estimates were calculated using the HUM population growth rate (0.207 for Pima County). FTF growth rates for children 0-5 were used to estimate the 2009 population of children in that age group. The FTF rate for the North Pima Region is 0.284.

### **Race/Ethnicity for Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region, Census 2000**

Census Table P7. Race [8] - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data;

Census Table P8. Hispanic Or Latino By Race [17] - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P14. Sex By Age For The Population Under 20 Years [43] - Universe: Population under 20 years; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12b. Sex By Age (Black Or African American Alone) [49] - Universe: People Who Are Black Or African American Alone; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12c. Sex By Age (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) [49] - Universe: People Who Are American Indian And Alaska Native Alone; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12d. Sex By Age (Asian Alone) [49] - Universe: People Who Are Asian Alone; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12h. Sex By Age (Hispanic Or Latino) [49] - Universe: People Who Are Hispanic Or Latino; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12i. Sex By Age (White Alone Not Hispanic Or Latino); Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

### **Race/Ethnicity, American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-08**

ACS Table B01001i. Sex By Age (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: Hispanic Or Latino Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B02001. Race - Universe: Total Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B03002. Hispanic Or Latino Origin By Race - Universe: Total Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B01001. Sex By Age - Universe: Total Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B01001b. Sex By Age (Black Or African American Alone) - Universe: Black Or African American Alone Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B01001c. Sex By Age (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) - Universe: American Indian And Alaska Native Alone Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B01001d. Sex By Age (Asian Alone) - Universe: Asian Alone Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B01001h. Sex By Age (White Alone); Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B01001i. Sex By Age (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: Hispanic Or Latino Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

### **Population Citizenship Status And Native- And Foreign-Born Children 0-5 For Arizona And Pima County, American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2008**

ACS Table B05001. Citizenship Status In The United States - Universe: Total Population In The United States; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

### **Linguistically Isolated Households For Arizona And Pima County, American Community Survey 2006-2008**

ACS Table B16002. Household Language By Linguistic Isolation - Universe: Households; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

### **Grandparents Residing In Households With Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years Old For Arizona, Pima County And North Pima Region, Census 2000**

Census Table Pct9. Household Relationship By Grandparents Living With Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years By Responsibility For Own Grandchildren For The Population 30 Years And Over In Households [16] - Universe: Population 30 Years And Over In Households; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

### **Economic Status of Families for Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region Census 2000 and First Things First 2009 Poverty Rate for Children 0-5**

Census Table P77. Median Family Income In 1999 (Dollars) [1] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P76. Family Income In 1999 [17] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P90. Poverty Status In 1999 Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children [41] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P14. Sex By Age For The Population Under 20 Years [43] - Universe: Population Under 20 Years; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Children 0-5 Living Below 50%, 100%, 150%, and 200% of Federal Poverty Rate for Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region, Census 2000

Census Table PCT50. Age by Ratio of Income in 1999 to Poverty Level [144] - Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data; NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm>.

### **The Number of Families with Children under 5 by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status for Arizona, Pima County and Tucson, ACS 2006-2008 Estimates**

ACS Table B17010b. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Black Or African American Alone Householder) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Black Or African American Alone

ACS TABLE B17010c. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is American Indian And Alaska Native Alone

ACS Table B17010d. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Asian Alone Householder) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Asian Alone

ACS Table B17010h. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (White Alone)

ACS Table B17010i. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Hispanic Or Latino

ACS Table B19058. Public Assistance Income Or Food Stamps In The Past 12 Months For Households - Universe: Households

### **Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Under 6, Arizona and Pima County**

ACS Table GCT2302. Percent of Children Under 6 Years Old With All Parents in the Labor Force - Universe: Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies

Unemployment Rates for Arizona, Pima County, and North Pima Region Towns and Places, January 2008, 2009, and 2010

Unemployment Rates, Dept. Of Commerce; Table Sources: BLS Regional And State Employment And Unemployment Summary. Data Determined By Monthly Household Surveys, Taken Through The BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics (Laus) Program. <http://www.stats.bls.gov/news.release/laus.nr0.htm>.

### **Adult Educational Attainment by Gender of Adults 18 and Over in Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region, Census 2000**

Census table Pct25. Sex By Age By Educational Attainment For The Population 18 Years And Over [83] - Universe: Population 18 Years And Over; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Adult Educational Attainment by Gender in Arizona and Pima County, ACS Estimates 2006-08

ACS Table C15001. Sex By Age By Educational Attainment For The Population 18 Years And Over - Universe: Population 18 Years And Over

### **Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Arizona, Pima County and Tucson**

#### **(Women 15-50 Who Gave Birth During the Past 12 Months)**

ACS TABLE B13014. Women 15 To 50 Years Who Had A Birth In The Past 12 Months By Marital Status And Educational Attainment - Universe: Women 15 To 50 Years

### **Estimated Health Insurance Coverage of Children 0-5, Arizona, 2008**

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2009 [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cps/cps\\_table\\_creator.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cps/cps_table_creator.html)

### **Birth Characteristics for Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region, 2008**

2008 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Sources: ADHS Bureau Of Public Health Statistics, Health Status And Vital Statistics Section: Selected Characteristics Of Newborns And Mothers By Community, Arizona, 2008; Number Of Infant Deaths By Race/Ethnicity And Community, Arizona, 2008; Note: Zip Code Data Not Available For Pima County. Instead, "2008 Births, Vital Statistics" Table Created For County And Places.

### **Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona, Pima County, and North Pima Localities, 2008**

2008 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Source: Number Of Infant Deaths By Race/Ethnicity And Community, Arizona, 2008

## Appendix F. Students Participating in Free/Reduced Lunch Program

SCHOOL DISTRICT/SCHOOL	ZIP CODE	F/R PERCENT
Amphitheater Unified District Total		36.0%
Copper Creek Elementary School	85737	19.4%
Coronado K-8 School	85739	40.3%
Ironwood Ridge High School	85742	12.6%
La Cima Middle School	85704	77.0%
Lawrence W Cross Middle School	85704	23.1%
Lulu Walker School	85704	50.7%
Marion Donaldson Elementary School	85704	33.7%
Mesa Verde Elementary School	85704	31.8%
Painted Sky Elementary School	85755	9.9%
Richard B Wilson Jr School	85742	13.8%
Winifred Harelson Elementary School	85704	17.6%
Catalina Foothills Unified District Total	85750	8.3%
Canyon View Elementary School	85750	10.8%
Catalina Foothills High School	85718	5.4%
Esperero Canyon Middle School	85750	9.6%
Manzanita School	85718	6.5%
Orange Grove Middle School	85718	10.9%
Sunrise Drive Elementary School	85718	12.5%
Ventana Vista Elementary School	85750	9.8%
Flowing Wells Unified District Total		67.6%
J Robert Hendricks Elementary School	85741	59.1%
Robert Richardson Elementary School	85741	40.2%
Marana Unified District Total	85653	35.3%
Butterfield Elementary School	85741	42.9%
Coyote Trail Elementary School	85743	29.2%
Degrazia Elementary School	85742	40.3%
Desert Winds Elementary School	85743	65.5%
Ironwood Elementary School	85742	34.0%
Marana High School	85653	28.7%
Marana Middle School	85653	39.3%
Marjorie W Estes Elementary School	85653	47.9%
Mountain View High School	85742	19.3%
Picture Rocks Intermediate School	85743	60.1%
Quail Run Elementary School	85742	37.0%
Rattlesnake Ridge Elementary	85743	22.7%
Roadrunner Elementary School	85653	69.3%
Thornydale Elementary School	85741	39.7%
Tortolita Middle School	85742	30.8%

Twin Peaks Elementary School	85743	25.5%
Tanque Verde Unified District Total	85749	11.4%
Agua Caliente School	85749	9.6%
Emily Gray Junior High School	85749	10.7%
Tanque Verde Elementary School	85749	13.6%
Tucson Unified School District	(85719)	65.4%
Collier Elementary School	85749	29.4%
Fruchthendler Elementary School	85750	10.4%
Sabino High School	85749	9.3%

## APPENDIX G. Third Grade AIMS Results in 2008-09 in Public and Charter Schools in the Central Pima Region

DISTRICT & SCHOOL	ZIP CODE	% PASSING MATH	% PASSING READING	% PASSING WRITING
<b>AMPHITHEATER UNIFIED DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>85705</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>82%</b>
Copper Creek Elementary School	85737	91%	90%	92%
Coronado K-8 School	85739	87%	79%	86%
Lulu Walker School	85704	67%	71%	73%
Marion Donaldson Elementary School	85704	84%	84%	96%
Mesa Verde Elementary School	85704	75%	77%	77%
Painted Sky Elementary School	85755	88%	87%	94%
Richard B Wilson Jr School	85742	93%	86%	97%
Winifred Harelson Elementary School	85704	93%	89%	97%
<b>CATALINA FOOTHILLS UNIFIED DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>85750</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>96%</b>
Canyon View Elementary School	86750	84%	89%	97%
Manzanita School	85718	91%	93%	96%
Sunrise Drive Elementary School	85718	86%	87%	92%
Ventana Vista Elementary School	86750	97%	95%	98%
Daisy Education Corp. dba Sonoran Science Academy	85741	100%	96%	94%
Sonoran Science Academy Tucson	85741	100%	96%	94%
<b>FLOWING WELLS UNIFIED DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>85705</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>79%</b>
J Robert Hendricks Elementary School	85741	71%	68%	74%
Robert Richardson Elementary School	85741	86%	80%	91%
Hermosa Montessori Charter School	85749	85%	91%	97%
Hermosa Montessori Charter	85749	85%	91%	97%
Khalsa Family Services	85718	89%	89%	74%
Khalsa Montessori School	85718	89%	89%	74%
Lifelong Learning Research Institute, Inc	85741	100%	100%	100%
Lifelong Learning Academy	85741	100%	100%	100%
<b>MARANA UNIFIED DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>85653</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>90%</b>
Butterfield Elementary School	85741	89%	83%	90%
Coyote Trail Elementary School	85743	86%	83%	91%
Degrazia Elementary School	85742	80%	82%	87%
Desert Winds Elementary School	85743	84%	82%	80%
Ironwood Elementary School	85742	90%	85%	90%
Marjorie W Estes Elementary School	85653	75%	83%	81%
Quail Run Elementary School	85742	93%	89%	94%
Rattlesnake Ridge Elementary	85743	85%	87%	94%

Roadrunner Elementary School	85653	77%	82%	79%
Thornycroft Elementary School	85741	70%	66%	77%
Twin Peaks Elementary School	85743	83%	82%	75%
<b>TANQUE VERDE UNIFIED DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>85749</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>89%</b>
Agua Caliente School	85749	89%	91%	89%
Tanque Verde Elementary School	85749	93%	91%	89%
<b>TUCSON UNIFIED DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>85719</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>81%</b>
Collier Elementary School	85749	74%	75%	96%
Fruchthendler Elementary School	85750	91%	92%	96%

# Appendix H. DES Child Care Eligibility Schedule

CC-229 (7-09)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

## CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART AND FEE SCHEDULE

Effective July 1, 2009

FAMILY SIZE	FEE LEVEL 1 (L1) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 85% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 2 (L2) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 100% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 3 (L3) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 135% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 4 (L4) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 145% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 5 (L5) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 155% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 6 (L6) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 165% FPL*
1	0 – 768	769 – 903	904 – 1,220	1,221 – 1,310	1,311 – 1,400	1,401 – 1,490
2	0 – 1,033	1,034 – 1,215	1,216 – 1,641	1,642 – 1,762	1,763 – 1,884	1,885 – 2,005
3	0 – 1,298	1,299 – 1,526	1,527 – 2,061	2,062 – 2,213	2,214 – 2,366	2,367 – 2,518
4	0 – 1,563	1,564 – 1,838	1,839 – 2,482	2,483 – 2,666	2,667 – 2,849	2,850 – 3,033
5	0 – 1,828	1,829 – 2,150	2,151 – 2,903	2,904 – 3,118	3,119 – 3,333	3,334 – 3,548
6	0 – 2,092	2,093 – 2,461	2,462 – 3,323	3,324 – 3,569	3,570 – 3,815	3,816 – 4,061
7	0 – 2,358	2,359 – 2,773	2,774 – 3,744	3,745 – 4,021	4,022 – 4,299	4,300 – 4,576
8	0 – 2,623	2,624 – 3,085	3,086 – 4,165	4,166 – 4,474	4,475 – 4,782	4,783 – 5,091
9	0 – 2,887	2,888 – 3,396	3,397 – 4,585	4,586 – 4,925	4,926 – 5,264	5,265 – 5,604
10	0 – 3,152	3,153 – 3,708	3,709 – 5,006	5,007 – 5,377	5,378 – 5,748	5,749 – 6,119
11	0 – 3,417	3,418 – 4,020	4,021 – 5,427	5,428 – 5,829	5,830 – 6,231	6,232 – 6,633
12	0 – 3,682	3,683 – 4,331	4,332 – 5,847	5,848 – 6,280	6,281 – 6,714	6,715 – 7,102**

### MINIMUM REQUIRED COPAYMENTS

Per child in care	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$0.50	full day = \$2.00 part day = \$1.00	full day = \$3.00 part day = \$1.50	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50	full day = \$7.00 part day = \$3.50	full day = \$10.00 part day = \$5.00
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**For families receiving Transitional Child Care (TCC) there is no co-pay assigned beyond the 3<sup>rd</sup> child in the family**

Full day = Six or more hours; Part day = Less than 6 hours

Families receiving Child Care Assistance based on Child Protective Services/Foster Care, the Jobs Program or those who are receiving Cash Assistance (CA) and are employed, may not have an assigned fee level and may not have a minimum required co-payment. However, all families may be responsible for charges above the minimum required co-payments if a provider's rates exceed allowable state reimbursement maximums and/or the provider has other additional charges.

\* Federal Poverty Level (FPL) = US DHHS 2009 poverty guidelines. The Arizona state statutory limit for child care assistance is 165% of the Federal Poverty Level.

\*\* This amount is equal to the Federal Child Care & Development Funds statutory limit (for eligibility for child care assistance) of 85% of the State median income.



# Appendix I. Public Preschool Enrollments Pima County

## 2009 Public Preschool Enrollments in Pima County in Preschools Receiving ADE's Early Childhood Block Grants

SCHOOL DISTRICT & SITE	ECBG STUDENTS	TOTAL ENROLLMENTS
<b>FLOWING WELLS SCHOOL DISTRICT</b>		
Flowing Wells Early Childhood Education Center	190	190
<b>SUNNYSIDE UNIFIED DISTRICT</b>		
Drexel Steps 4 Success	36	37
Esperanza Steps 4 Success	36	36
Los Amigos Steps 4 Success	36	36
Ocotillo Preschool	10	10*
<b>SAHUARITA UNIFIED DISTRICT</b>		
SUSD Early Childhood Center	15	180
<b>TUCSON UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT</b>		
Santa Rosa Head Start	4	36
Southside Head Start	4	18
Fort Lowell Elementary	8	16
Harriet Johnson Primary School	16	32
Irene Erickson Elementary School	17	40
Menlo Park Elementary School	16	16
Myers Ganoung Elementary School	16	16
Pueblo Garden Elementary School	8	32
Raul Grijalva Elementary School	16	16
Rogers Elementary School	16	40
Schumaker Elementary School	8	16
Tully Elementary Accelerated Magnet	16	16
Van Buskirk Elementary School	16	56
<b>VAIL UNIFIED DISTRICT</b>		
Acacia Public School	14	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>843</b>

# Appendix J. ADE Early Childhood Education Accreditation Guide

Arizona Department of Education Early Childhood Education Center Accreditation Guide available at


<https://www.azed.gov/earlychildhood/preschool/programs/ComparisonProcessInfo-AMI1.PDF>

	National Association for the Education of Young Children	The National Early Childhood Program Accreditation Commission	Association for Christian Schools International	Association Montessori Internationale	American Montessori Society	National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education
<b>Contact Information</b>	NAEYC 1509 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036-1426  Contact: 800-424-2460 ext. 360 or 202-328-2601 www.naeyc.org	National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA) 425 Main Street, Ste. 2000 Greenwood, SC 29646  Contact: 800-505-9878 www.necpa.net	ACSI, Rocky Mountain Region 326 S. Wilmot Rd., Ste. A110 Tuscon, AZ 85711  Contact: 520-514-2897 www.acsi.org	Association Montessori Internationale (AMI/USA) 410 Alexander St. Rochester, NY 14607 Contact Information: 1-800-872-2643 Email USAAMI3@aol.com Website: www.MONTESSORI-AMI.ORG	American Montessori Society (AMS)  281 Park Avenue South, 6th Fl New York, NY 10010  Contact: 212-358-1250 amshq.org	National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education  P.O. Box 90723 Austin, Texas 78709  Contact: 800-537-1118 www.naccp.org
<b>Cost</b>	Expenses for Validator Visit	7-120 Children \$650.00 121-240 Children \$800.00 241+ \$950.00 Expenses for Validator Visit	\$250.00 Expenses for Team Visit	Consultation 1 day \$340.00 2 days \$565.00 3 days \$740.00 each additional day \$265.00 all travel expenses	All Consultant Expenses	0-50 Children \$225.00 51-75 Children \$500.00 76-125 Children \$550.00 126-200 Children \$750.00
<b>Process</b>	1. Application 2. Self Study 3. Validator Visit 4. Commission Decision	1. Application 2. Self Study 3. Request for Verification 4. Verifier Visit 5. NECPA Accreditation Council Decision	1. Application 2. Candidate Status Visit 3. Self Study 4. Team Visit 5. Accreditation Commission	1. Application 2. Survey/Self Study 3. Consultation visit 4. Accreditation decision 5. Consultation evaluation	1. Application 2. Select Consultant 3. Complete Pre-Consultation Report 4. Consultation Visit 5. Accreditation Decision	1. Application 2. Self Study 3. Validation 4. Commission Review
<b>Timeframe</b>	Program must complete process within 3 yrs.	No restriction	Program must complete process within 3 yrs.	no restriction	Program must complete process within 2 years	No restriction
<b>Reporting and renewal</b>	Annual Report Renewal every three years.	Annual Report Renewal every three years	Annual Report Renewal every three years	Renewal every three years	Annual	Renewal every 3 years

# Appendix K. AHCCCS Eligibility Requirements



## AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS October 1, 2009

 AHCCCS	Where to Apply	Eligibility Criteria				General Information
		Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions) <sup>1</sup>	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security #	Special Requirements	
Coverage for Children						
S.O.B.R.A. Children Under Age 1	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone \$1,264 Child living with 1 parent 1/2 of \$1,700 Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of \$2,137	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 1 – 5	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone \$1,201 Child living with 1 parent 1/2 of \$1,615 Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of \$2,030 <sup>2</sup>	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 6 – 19	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone \$ 903 <sup>2</sup> Child living with 1 parent or spouse 1/2 of \$1,215 Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of \$1,526	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
KidsCare Children Under Age 19	Mail to KidsCare 801 E. Jefferson St 7500 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	1 \$1,805 2 \$2,429 3 \$3,052 4 \$3,675 Add \$624 per Add'l person	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Not eligible for Medicaid</li><li>▪ No health insurance coverage within last 3 months</li><li>▪ Not available to State employees, their children, or spouses</li><li>▪ \$10-35 monthly premium covers all eligible children only</li><li>▪ Premium included in parent's if parent is covered under Health Insurance for Parents</li></ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
Coverage for Families or Individuals						
AHCCCS for Families with Children	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	1 \$ 903 2 \$1,215 3 \$1,526 4 \$1,838 Add \$312 per Add'l person	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Family includes a child deprived of parental support due to absence, death, disability, unemployment or underemployment</li></ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
AHCCCS Care (AC)	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Applicant living alone \$ 903 Applicant living with spouse 1/2 of \$1,215	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Ineligible for any other categorical Medicaid coverage</li></ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
Medical Expense Deduction (MED)	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	1 \$ 361 2 \$ 486 3 \$ 611 4 \$ 735 Add \$125 per Add'l person	\$100,000 No more than \$5,000 liquid	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Ineligible for any other Medicaid coverage.</li><li>▪ May deduct allowable medical expenses from income</li></ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
Coverage for Women						
S.O.B.R.A. Pregnant	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	For a pregnant woman expecting one baby: Applicant living alone \$1,822 Applicant living with: 1 parent or spouse 2/3 of \$2,289 Applicant living with 2 parents 1/2 of \$2,757 (Limit increases for each expected child)	N/A	Required	Need proof of pregnancy	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
Breast & Cervical Cancer Treatment Program	Well Women Healthcheck Program Call 1-888-257-8502 for the nearest office	N/A	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Under age 65</li><li>▪ Screened and diagnosed with breast cancer, cervical cancer, or a pre-cancerous cervical lesion by the Well Woman Healthcheck Program</li><li>▪ Ineligible for any other Medicaid coverage</li></ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>



# AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS October 1, 2009

Application	Eligibility Criteria				General Information
Where to Apply	Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions) <sup>1</sup>	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security Number	Special Requirements	Benefits

## Coverage for Elderly or Disabled People

<b>Long Term Care</b>	ALTCS Office Call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest office	\$ 2,022 Individual	\$2,000 Individual <sup>4</sup>	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires nursing home level of care or equivalent</li> <li>May be required to pay a share of cost</li> <li>Estate recovery program for the cost of services received after age 55</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup> , Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice
<b>SSI CASH</b>	Social Security Administration	\$ 674 Individual \$ 1,011 Couple	\$2,000 Individual \$3,000 Couple	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>SSI MAO</b>	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	\$ 903 Individual \$1,215 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>Freedom to Work</b>	Mail to: 801 E Jefferson MD 7004 Phoenix, AZ 85034 602-417-6677 1-800-654-8713 Option 6	\$2,257 Individual Only Earned Income is Counted	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must be working and either disabled or blind</li> <li>Must be age 16 through 64</li> <li>Premium may be \$0 to \$35 monthly</li> <li>+ Need for Nursing home level of care or equivalent is required for Long Term Care (Nursing Facility, Home &amp; Community Based Services, or Hospice)</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>  Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice

## Coverage for Medicare Beneficiaries

<b>QMB</b>	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	\$ 903 Individual \$1,215 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entitled to Medicare Part A</li> </ul>	Payment of Part A & B premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles
<b>SLMB</b>	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	\$ 903.01 – \$ 1,083 Individual \$1,215.01 – \$1,457 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entitled to Medicare Part A</li> <li>Not receiving Medicaid benefits</li> </ul>	Payment of Part B premium
<b>QI-1</b>	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	\$ 1,083.01 – \$1,219 Individual \$1,457.01 – \$1,640 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entitled to Medicare Part A</li> <li>Not receiving Medicaid benefits</li> </ul>	Payment of Part B premium

Applicants for the above programs must be Arizona residents and either U.S. citizens or qualified immigrants and must provide documentation of identity and U.S. Citizenship or immigrant status. Applicants for S.O.B.R.A., AF Related, AC, MED, SSI-MAO, and Long Term Care who do not meet the citizen/immigrant status requirements may qualify for Emergency Services.

**NOTES:** 1 Income deductions vary by program, but may include work expenses, child care, and educational expenses.

2 Income considered is the applicant's income, plus a share of the parent's income for a child, or a share of the spouse's income for a married person.

3 AHCCCS Medical Services include, but are not limited to, doctor's office visits, immunizations, hospital care, lab, x-rays, and prescriptions.

4 If the applicant has a spouse living in the community, between \$21,912 and \$109,560 of the couple's resources may be disregarded.

## Appendix L. Family Support Alliance Members



### Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance Members

Last Updated 09/2/09

\*indicates UWTSA FTF sub-grantees \*\*indicates receiving FTF funds on their own

<p>United Way of Tucson &amp; Southern Arizona (UWTSA) Contact Person: Ally Baehr 330 N. Commerce Park Loop, Suite 200 Tucson, AZ 85754 (520) 903-3954 FAX 903-9002 abaehr@unitedwaytucson.org www.unitedwaytucson.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative Home of the 4 FTF Grants</li> <li>• Coordinates Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance</li> <li>• Providing Nutrition Services to North Community Based providers</li> <li>• Providing Community Mobilization in North &amp; South Pima County Regions</li> <li>• LaVonne Douville, Andrea Chiasson, Christiana Patchett, Vanessa Felty, Annie Richards, and others are also participating from the United Way of Tucson &amp; Southern Arizona</li> </ul>
<p>Amphitheater Public Schools – Amphi P.A.T. * Contact Person: Dina Gutierrez &amp; Tom Collins 435 E. Glenn Tucson, AZ 85705 Dina (520) 696-4095 &amp; Tom (520) 696-6967 FAX 696-6953 dagutierrez or tcollins@amphi.com www.parentsasteachers.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the North and Central Pima regions</li> <li>• Providing P.A.T. Stay &amp; Play groups in North and Central Pima regions</li> </ul>
<p>Arizona Center for the Study of Children and Families Contact Person: Monica Brinkerhoff 870 W. Miracle Mile Tucson, AZ 85705 (520) 750-9667 FAX 750-0056 monica@azcenter.org www.azcenter.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mission of the Arizona Center for the Study of Children and Families is to develop and evaluate policy, practice and programs to enhance the well-being of children and families in Arizona. They will also be key players in helping translate knowledge into practice and practice into knowledge.</li> </ul>
<p>Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) Contact Person:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p>Carondelet Health Network* Contact Person: Tara Sklar Carondelet Foundation 120 N. Tucson Blvd. Tucson, AZ 85716 (520) 873-5024 FAX 873-5030 TSklar@carondelet.org www.carondelet.org/kidscare/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating media outreach for Kids Care and AHCCCS enrollment</li> </ul>



<p>Casa de los Niños*</p> <p>Contact Person: Carol Weigold</p> <p>1101 N. 4<sup>th</sup> Ave.</p> <p>Tucson, AZ 85705</p> <p>(520) 624-5600 ext. 401</p> <p>FAX 623-2443</p> <p>carolw@casadelosninos.org</p> <p>www.casadelosninos.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing community-based parent education trainings in the Central Pima region</li> </ul>
<p>Casa de los Niños**</p> <p>Raising Healthy Kids &amp; Nurse Family Partnership</p> <p>Contact Person : Joanne Karolzak</p> <p>1101 N. 4th Ave.</p> <p>Tucson, AZ 85705</p> <p>(520) 624-5600 ext. 306</p> <p>FAX 623-2443</p> <p>joannek@casadelosninos.org</p> <p>www.casadelosninos.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services to families in the Central Pima Region.</li> </ul>
<p>Child &amp; Family Resources - Healthy Families*</p> <p>Contact Person: Pauline Haas-Vaughn (Zoe Lemme)</p> <p>2800 E. Broadway Blvd.</p> <p>Tucson, AZ 85716</p> <p>Pauline (520) 321-3774 &amp; Zoe 323-4284</p> <p>FAX 325-8780</p> <p>phaas-vaughn@cfraz.org &amp; zlemme@cfraz.org</p> <p>www.childfamilyresources.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services to families in the North, Central, and South Pima Regions.</li> </ul>
<p>Child-Parent Centers, Inc. – Head Start Programs</p> <p>Contact Person: Mary Jo Schwartz</p> <p>602 E. 22<sup>nd</sup> St.</p> <p>Tucson, AZ 85706</p> <p>520-882-0100</p> <p>FAX 622-1927</p> <p>mschwartz@childparentcenters.org</p> <p>http://www.childparentcenters.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Early Head Start home visitation services in Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee Counties.</li> </ul>
<p>Child Protective Services</p> <p>Contact Person: Ginger Van Winkle</p> <p>1075 East Fort Lowell</p> <p>Tucson, AZ 85719</p> <p>520 407-2884</p> <p>FAX 520 408-9776</p> <p>VVanWinkle@azdes.gov</p>	
<p>Children's Action Alliance Southern Arizona*</p> <p>Contact Person: Penelope Jacks</p> <p>2850 N. Swan Rd., Suite 160</p> <p>Tucson, AZ 85712</p> <p>(520) 795-4199</p> <p>FAX 319-2979</p> <p>pjacks@caa.tuccoxmail.com</p> <p>www.azchildren.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports the Southern Arizona Covering Kids Coalition</li> </ul>



<p>CODAC Behavioral Health Services  Contact person: Aimee L. Graves (for administrative questions) and Elisa Tesch (for referrals to program )  127 S. 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85701  520-202-1722 (Aimee); 520-202-1888, ext. 8531 (Elisa)  FAX 520-202-1889 (Aimee); 520-202-1736 (Elisa)  www.codac.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy Families Program as part of the Pima County Healthy Families Collaboration</li> </ul>
<p>Easter Seals Blake Foundation*  Raising Healthy Kids  Contact Person: Carol Bolger (Grace Hopkins)  616 N. Country Club Rd.  Tucson, AZ 85716  (520) 628-2282 Carol ext. 5364 &amp; Grace ext. 5304  FAX 628-2281  cbolger@blake.easterseals.com &amp;  ghopkins@blake.easterseals.com  www.blakefoundation.easterseals.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services to targeted population of families with children who have special health care needs in the North Pima region.</li> </ul>
<p>Health Start  Pima County Health Department  Contact Person: Kathleen Malkin  6920 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite E  Tucson, AZ 85710  (520) 298-3888  FAX 751-9351  Kathleen.Malkin@pima.gov</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services for families prenatally through the time the child is 2 years old. They provide services throughout Pima County, including Amado, Arivaca, Ajo, Sahuarita, and Green Valley.</li> </ul>
<p>La Frontera  Contact Person: Jeannine Chappel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy Families Program as part of the Pima County Healthy Families Collaboration</li> </ul>
<p>LeCroy &amp; Milligan Associates, Inc.*  Contact Person: Kerry Milligan &amp; Darlene Lopez  4911 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite 100  Tucson, AZ 85711  (520) 326-5154 Kerry ext. 118 &amp; Darlene ext. 112  FAX 326-5155  kerry@lecroymilligan.com &amp;  darlene@lecroymilligan.com  www.lecroymilligan.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Evaluation Services for the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance and the FTF grants</li> </ul>
<p>Make Way for Books*  Contact Person: Mary Jan Bancroft (Elizabeth Soltero )  3955 E. Ft. Lowell, Suite 114  Tucson, AZ 85712  (520) 721-2334  FAX 721-2414  maryjan@makewayforbooks.org  www.makewayforbooks.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Baby Literacy Bags to home visitation providers in North, Central, and South Pima Regions.</li> <li>• Providing 3 literacy trainings for each of the Pima Regions.</li> </ul>



<p>Marana Unified School District – Marana P.A.T.*  Contact Person: Christina Noriega  7651 N. Oldfather Dr.  Tucson, AZ 85741  (520) 579-4920  FAX 579-4909  C.M.Noriega@maranausd.org  www.maranausd.org/index.aspx?NID=1902</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the North Pima region</li> <li>• Providing P.A.T. Stay &amp; Play groups in the North Pima region</li> </ul>
<p>Mariposa Community Health Centers**  Contact Person: Joyce Latura  1825 N. Mastick Way  Nogales, AZ 85640  (520) 375-6076  FAX 761-2153  jalatura@mariposachc.net  www.mariposachc.net</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with Mariposa, HIPPY, and Santa Cruz Cooperative Extension in Nogales, AZ.</li> <li>• Home visitation programs with Promotoras through the Healthy Start, Health Start, and HIPPY programs</li> </ul>
<p>Our Family Services  Contact Person: Shari Kirschner  3830 E. Bellevue  Tucson, AZ 85716  (520) 323-1708 ext. 139  FAX  skirschner@OurFamilyServices.org  www.ourfamilyservices.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing intensive and moderate-level in home services to families.</li> </ul>
<p>Parent Aid*  Child Abuse Prevention Center  Contact Person: Sean Young (Tiffany Chipman)  2580 E. 22<sup>nd</sup> St.  Tucson, AZ 85713  (520) 798-3304  FAX 798-3305  youngs@parentaid.org &amp; tiffany@parentaid.org  www.parentaid.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services in North, Central, and South Pima regions.</li> </ul>
<p>Project Intensive Caring  Contact Person: KimMalisewski  (520) 465-9928  kmalisewski@cox.net</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nurse home visitation program with families of children being released from the NICU of UMC, TMC, Northwest, and St. Joseph's hospitals.</li> </ul>
<p>Sopori Even Start Family Literacy*  Contact Person: Gloria William  5000 W. Arivaca Rd.  Amado, AZ 85645  Mailing Address:  350 Sahuarita Rd.  Sahuarita, AZ 85629  (520) 625-3502 ext. 1362  FAX 398-2024  gwilliams@sahuarita.k12.az.us  www.ed.gov/programs/evenstartformula/index.html</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing a weekly Stay &amp; Play Group for families in Amado and Arivaca</li> </ul>



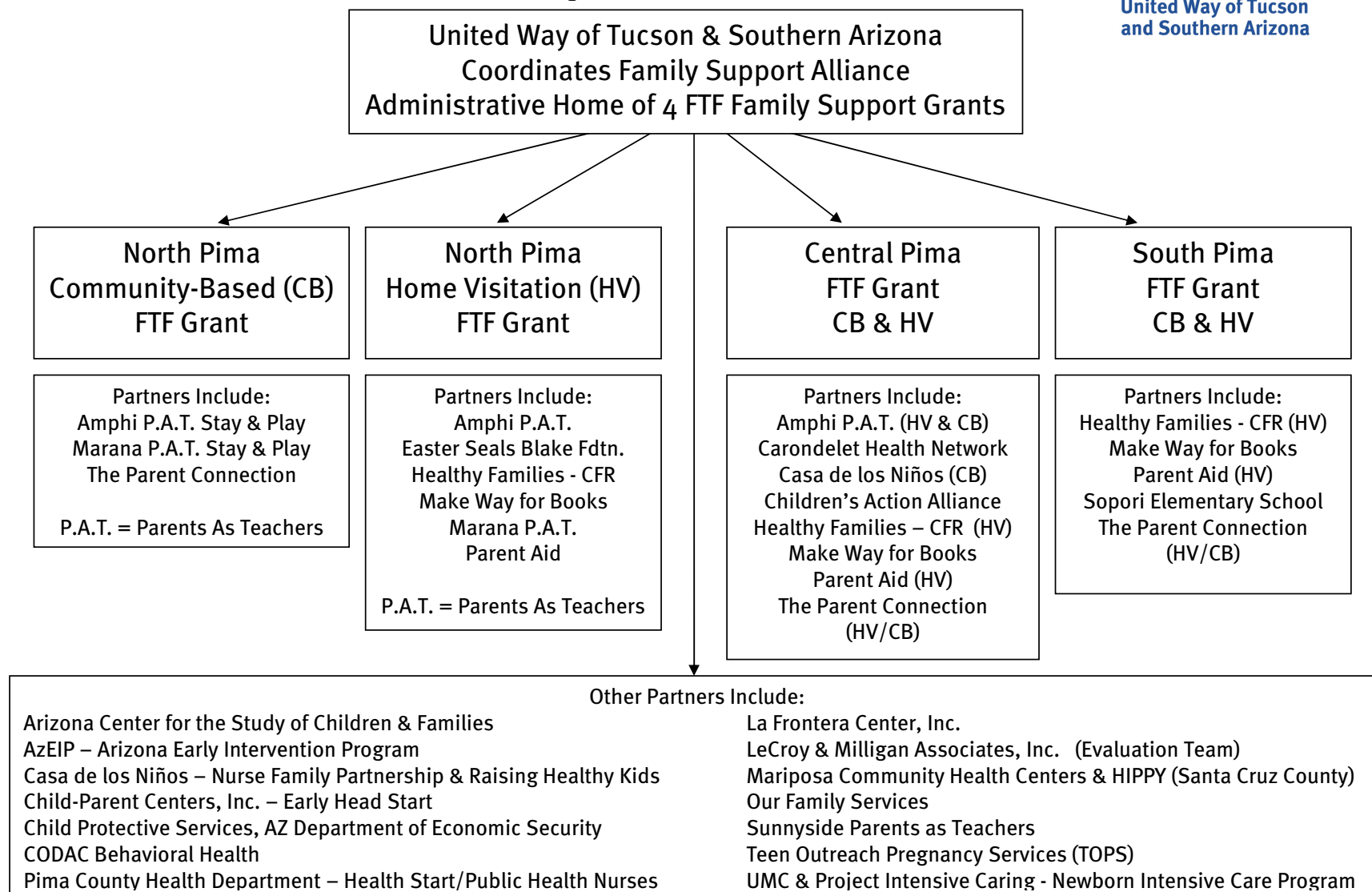


<p>Sunnyside Unified School District – Parents as Teachers**</p> <p>Contact Person: Joan Katz, Coordinator</p> <p>6015 S. Santa Clara/PCEC</p> <p>Tucson, AZ 85706</p> <p>520-545-2360</p> <p>FAX 545-3571</p> <p>joank@susd12.org</p> <p>www.sunnysideud.k12.az.us/district/parents-teachers-pat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the South Pima region</li> <li>• Providing P.A.T. Stay &amp; Play groups in the South Pima region</li> </ul>
<p>Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS)**</p> <p>Contact Person: Marie Fordney &amp; Laura Pedersen</p> <p>3024 E. Fort Lowell Rd.</p> <p>Tucson, AZ 85716</p> <p>(520) 888-2881</p> <p>FAX 770-0035</p> <p>Marie.fordney@topsaz.org &amp;</p> <p>laura.pedersen@topsaz.org</p> <p>www.teenoutreachaz.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing support, case management, home visitation, and pregnancy, childbirth, and parent education to teenage moms and dads</li> </ul>
<p>The Parent Connection*</p> <p>Contact Person: Kim Metz (Maria Ortiz)</p> <p>5326 E. Pima St.</p> <p>Tucson, AZ 85712</p> <p>(520) 321-1500</p> <p>FAX 321-1971</p> <p>kmetz@arizonaschildren.org</p> <p>www.theparentconnectionaz.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Parents as Teachers (PAT) home visitation in the Central and South Pima Regions</li> <li>• Providing Stay and Play groups in North, Central, and South Pima regions.</li> </ul>
<p>UMC Home Health</p> <p>Contact Person: Becky</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nurse home visitation program with families of children being released from the NICU of UMC, TMC, Northwest, and St. Joseph's hospitals.</li> </ul>

# Appendix M. Organizational Chart Family Support Alliance



## Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance Last updated: September 21, 2009 Organizational Chart



## Appendix N. North Pima Zip Code Map Facilities List

### Health Facilities, Libraries, and Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing Appearing in Zip Code Maps in the Central Pima Region

HEALTH FACILITIES	CITY	ZIP CODE	REGION
Northwest Medical Center	Marana	85653	North Pima
Marana Health Center	Marana	85653	North Pima
Tucson Heart Hospital	Tucson	85704	North Pima
Sonora Behavioral Health Hospital	Tucson	85704	North Pima
Northwest Hospital	Tucson	85741	North Pima
Picture Rocks Community Clinic	Tucson	85743	North Pima
Northwest Medical Center Oro Valley	Tucson	85755	North Pima

FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING	CITY	ZIP CODE	REGION
Marana Apartments	Marana	85653	North Pima
Don Frew Apartments	Marana	85653	North Pima
Country Club Of La Cholla	Tucson	85704	North Pima

PUBLIC LIBRARIES	CITY	ZIP CODE	FTF REGION
Geasa-Marana	Marana	85653	North Pima
Oro Valley Library	Tucson	85737	North Pima
Dewhirst-Catalina	Tucson	85739	North Pima
Nanini	Tucson	85741	North Pima
Wheeler Taft Abbett, Sr.	Tucson	85743	North Pima
Kirk-Bear Canyon	Tucson	85749	North Pima
Dusenberry-River	Tucson	85750	North Pima